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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VII. NO. 145 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

[Companies Incorporated in England.]

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th July ..	Teesta —	6,296	
28th .. —	Chindwara† .	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August —	Kaisar-i-hind	11.430	
9th " —	Sardinia† ..	6 580	Extra
7th " —	Manora† —	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of third class passages available for women and children by the "MANORA" in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins. The single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets to return either first or second saloon will be given on application.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA". Single fare to London is Rs. 450, and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON.		SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738

			330
			876
			330
			345

P. & O. COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.	
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
19th July ..	Palitana ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
21st " ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m. N 69 Victoria Dock
24th " ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P Gulf.
11th Aug. ..	Karapara ..	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nezasshiro	3187	14th July	22nd July
Shinyo Maru	G. Konaka	3175	28th July	7th Aug
Unkai Maru No. 3		2765	12th Aug.	23rd Aug

For Freight apply to:—

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi ..	7th July	22nd July	Marseilles.
Siam maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th "	Sepas
Hiseki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji ..	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	...	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	...	20th August	31st "	Japan.

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NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

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Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3.

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE.
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Sub-Branches.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

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E. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

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Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

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Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

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Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
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Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

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Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Simplex Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Mangaljee and Co., the following very valuable ornaments:

2 pairs of Bangles set with valuable white diamonds.
2 pairs of bangles set with large round white pearls.
1 pair of pearl raifuls.
1 necklace of one string of very valuable white round pearls.
1 gold ring set with large white diamond.
The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1226.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTERS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadelal Purshottam.

16 bales English White Dhotees No. 929. 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1919

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES OF WHITE DHOTTIS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi, by order of Bhatt. Hiralal Mulji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Thakker Tulsidas Ramdas—
6 bales of white Dhottis No. 99 quality 46 in. by 8/9 Ralli.

On account and at the risk of Thaker Ranchhoddas Mathuradas—
7 bales of white Dhottis No. 99 quality 46 in. by 8/9 Ralli.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1919.

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Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Maskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervison with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

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BOMBAY.

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ONE ANNA PER WORD.
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The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . .' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ; to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and add sses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Vnuch r given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, TUBES and TYRES of any make in all sizes, can be had from THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Gole Pitha. 3210

MOTOR CARS REPAIRED AND VARNISHED under European supervision. Motor cars on hire by hour, day and month. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Rad, near Gole Pitha, Jariwalla Building. 3210A

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Gujarati MATRICULATED TEACHER. Apply personally, LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE, Chinchpokli, Parel Road, Bombay. 3392

WANTED—Temporary BAILIFF and CLERK on Rs. 30 per mensem, plus war allowance Rs. 7-8-0. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, High Court, Bombay. 3390

WANTED—A Hindu, preferably Arya Samajist or Indian Christian GOVERNESS to take charge of two children 4 and 6 years, 8 months in the hills. Apply stating qualifications. Terms, etc., to R. K. KACKER, Capt., I.M.S., Bhowali, U. P. 3383

WANTED—A really first class TENNIS MARKER for six months. Must be of sober habits and exceptionally great experience. None, but the best candidate need apply stating terms and qualifications to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Col Prince Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, Bhopal. 3370

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED for Railway Construction work, a thoroughly competent ASSISTANT ENGINEER with Railway Constructional experience. Consolidated pay Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications. Present employment temporary, but good prospects for a good man. Apply with copy of testimonials to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar. 3372

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, pure European for a Mahomedan family, residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach upto fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately, Box No. 848 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3378

WANTED—A Woman Medical Graduate of the Bombay University to serve as Assistant Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), on Rs. 150—50/5—350 per mensem. Applicants should apply with testimonials, stating date of birth, nationality and previous experience to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3367

WANTED

WANTED.—FIRMS or PERSONS willing to lay out Rs. 10,000 and above on sound security. Every investment returned with interest and profit. No risk. No botheration. Apply Box No. 647 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED—A FIRM of COACH-BUILDERS or CONTRACTORS to manufacture yokes for bullock carts of a new pattern from Shivan wood. A firm that could give a permanent supply from time to time will be preferred. Apply for pattern personally to the Secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 361, Hornby Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

INDIAN PATENT RIGHT for Machine that would bring good income. Apply CHIMANLAL BALABHAI CHOKSHI, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad. 3377

EXPANDED METAL—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

SAGARS AND DAWSE'S TRACING CLOTHS. Fresh supplies received by last mail. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

WE GIVE THE SAME ATTENTION to all mofussil orders as we give to our customers whom we attend personally. PROMPT SATISFACTORY SERVICE—that is our motto. Stationery of all descriptions always in stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvii side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3645

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
"GANAPATI" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT control over our Factory's output having ceased from 1st July, 1919, our Cement is now available for the public.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. 3397

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information of the public that the services of our Munim Mr. Jethabhai Mulchand Patel have been dispensed with from 19th July, 1919. All persons dealing with him on our account shall do so at their own risk.
DAHYABHAI CHUNILAL JAMNADAS.
For Maneckchand Gordhandas.
3388.

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

READY WASTE will be sold off by Auction at 2 p.m. on the 22nd July, 1919, at the office of the Elphinstone Mills, 375, Hornby Road. Merchants can get samples at the Mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required.
Delivery will have to be taken before 31st July.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECOND COLLECTOR of Income Tax, Bombay, salary Rs. 1,000 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500. The post is pensionable and carries prospects of promotion to that of First Collector on Rs. 1,500—50—2,000 and eventually to that of Commissioner of Income Tax, on Rs. 2,500. Only those should apply who have some years' experience of Accountancy, Banking or of general business. Applications stating age, full particulars of previous experience and date when services would be available, should be made before 5th August and be addressed to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 3393

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 tons of THAMES SANDY RUBBLE eminently suitable for road making, now lying at No. 10 Berth Alexandra Dock. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be deposited with offer, such deposit to be liable to forfeit in the event of total purchase price accepted not being paid within 48 hours of acceptance of offer.
Purchaser must remove the Rubble within five days of acceptance of offer, such removal not to commence until after completion of purchase price.
Director, Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
Sealed Tenders to be submitted to the Director, Royal Indian Marine enclosed in covers superscribed "Tender for Rubble."
D. F. VINES,
Captain, O.B.E., R.I.M.
Actg. Director, Royal Indian Marine. 3396

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., invite applications from those experienced in SHARE TRANSFER WORK, ALLOTMENTS, CALLS and thoroughly competent to take charge of a Share Department. Preference will be given to those who have been in charge of such Department of another Company, having a large number of Share holders. Applications stating salary desired, age, full particulars of previous experience and when services would be available, should be addressed to the SECRETARY, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay. 3362

HORSES FOR SALE.

GREY MARE 15.1, 7 years old, broken to both saddles and has been driven in Harness, very good across country, good jumper. Has played Polo; believed sound.
Owner has gone home. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3374

REUTERS, LIMITED.

THE CENSORSHIP on cables will be ABOLISHED as from Midnight on WEDNESDAY, July 23rd, after which REUTERS registered telegraphic addresses and codes will again be available for public use. 3389

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Companies concerned that R. B. MAJOR RAMPRASAD DUBE, while working as Chief Minister, was empowered by His Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar to buy, sell, hold, discharge and to carry on correspondence in connection with the shares of the various companies held by His Highness in the State account and a necessary Power of Attorney was duly executed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in his favour for the purpose. As the said R. B. Major Ramprasad Dube is not now in the service of His Highness' Government, the said Power of Attorney provisionally given to him is no longer in force and should be considered as cancelled.
CHIEF MINISTER
To His Highness the Maharaja
3369 Holkar, Indore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 2nd, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, and 30th August, 3rd 6th, 10th, 13th, 20th, 24th, and 27th September and 4th and 11th October, 1919, for the Poona Races.
Two special trains will run on each date, i.e., one for first class and the other for second class passengers. On no account will a third be run.
For full particulars, see Poster notice at stations on this Railway, or apply to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Terminus, or to the undersigned.
W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 21st July, 1919. 3391

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited (in liquidation).

BY a Judge's order dated the 20th day of May, 1919, the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt, has appointed Mr. N. H. Moos to act as Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna.
Dated this 18th day of July, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidator. 3394

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our clients THAKAR RANCHHORDAS MATHURADAS, carrying on business as piece goods merchants in Bombay, Notice is hereby given that our said clients are not responsible for the auction sale advertised by Bhat Hiralal Mulj of 7 bales of Dhoties of the quality of No. 99, in 46 yards 8—9 of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to take place at 4-30 p.m., on TUESDAY next the 22nd instant and appearing on page 15 of the issue of "Praja Mitra and Parsi" of the 19th instant. Our said clients have put an end to the contract for the purchase of the said goods as the said Bhat Hiralal Mulji failed to satisfy our said clients that the said goods are of the contract shipment.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1919.
PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Attorneys for
Thakar Ranchhordas Mathuradas. 3382

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAPURJI HORMASJI LIMJI BATLIWalla and DINBAI, wife of Khursedji Naoroji Lavangia have contracted to sell the property hereunder described absolutely and free from incumbrances to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lne, within the Fort within a fortnight from the date hereof at the end of which period such claim, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase rwill proceed to complete the sale without reference to them.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land together with the buildings and other structures standing thereon situate at Naigam Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, admeasuring 21,900 (twenty-one thousand and nine hundred) square yards (but according to the Collectors Bills 22,337 square yards) or thereabouts bearing Collectors Old Nos. 2163, 47, 50, 62, 99, 94, 95, 144, 30, 136, 142, 89, 133, 190, 51, 124, 145, 58, 6, 86, 143, 163, and 176, New Nos. 14794, 14799, 14820, 14822, 14828, 14835, 14837, 14844, 14847, 14855, 14863, 14870, 14875, 14894, 14892, 14901, 14923, 14924, 14931, 14947, 14949, 14964, 14966, 14969, 14987, 14994, 15006, 15020, 15043, 15051, 15055, 15062, 15078, 15082, 15095, and 14954, 14903, B/14903, B/14887, 14997, C/14889, D/14764, 1A/14764, 14793, 14800, 14961, 14991, A/14793, A/14800, A/14961, A/14991, 3A/14879, 4A/14879, 14952, A/14952, 15080, A/15080, E/14879, E/14952, E/15080, C/14803, A/14932, A/14998, C/14811, 14819, 14811, E/14514, C/14868, 14898, 15053, and 15069; Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1-4/2204, 1-3/2211, 1/2195, 1/2265, 1/2206, 4-5/2196, 9-9 A/2195. 5 A-5 B/2195, 8/2195, 7/2195, 5/2194 and 3-12/2210 and 1-A/2206, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 1953, 1919(2), 1910-1918, 1907, 1906(1), 1906(2), 1906(4), 1906(5), 1906(6), 1906(7), 1906(8), 1912(1), 1912(2), and 1952 and Street Nos. 647, 613(A) 604, 605, 606, 606A, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, and 612, 600, 600A, 600C, 600D, 600E, 600F, 600G, 601, and 646, Naigam Road which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Jasin Jao Baratto, partly by the property of Dinshaw Darasha Captain and another, partly by the property of Khatri Haji Suleman Jooma partly by the property of Muldao Punjiram, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Hormasji Lemji bhai Batliwala, but now belonging to Ruchabai Shavaksha Batliwala, on or towards the South partly by the property of Khatri Sidick Haji Mahomed and another, partly by the property of Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, partly by the property of Dinshaw Darashaw Captain and another partly by the property of Jaijibhai, daughter of Nawroji Ferdunji Vacha, on or towards the East by the property of Muncherji Romanji Panthaki, and on or towards the West by the Naigam Road.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1919.
JAMSEDJI RUSTAMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3385

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASTURIBAI alias KASTURBAI, widow of Bhuramal Chhaganlal, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant ..... Deceased.
UMARAOSINGH MAGANLAL, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, husband's cousin of the said deceased Kasturbai, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort Merchant ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and the Tenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,
The 12th day of July, 1919.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3368

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
PEARL WHITE
Characterised by more thrills and greater thrills than ever before attempted.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
COMING NEXT WEEK
Our grand new serial
THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
featuring
MOLLY KING

AMUSEMENTS.

It is progressing famously!
The returns of the past three days at the Booking-Offices of the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
have conclusively proved that the Master-Serial by Pathe Freres
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
is out-an-out the most successful Film ever presented to the Bombay public hitherto.
(First 6,000 feet This Week.)
Eager and expectant crowds have invaded this most popular Cinema Mahal in practically every Show during the three days past, and the one unanimous verdict for this magnificent Photo-play is
"SUPER EXCELLENT!"
The Programme is embellished with a Comedy.
Four Shows Daily, 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE PRESENTS
"TO-DAY"
WITH
FLORENCE REED.
NOT MERELY A GOOD Picture but a GREAT Picture—one of the greatest that has ever been produced.
A Story of tremendous strength adapted from a play that held Broadway for a year, a leading woman who is the peer of any emotional actress on the screen, a cast made-up of real artistes, photography that is perfect, direction by one of America's most famous directors.—THAT IS "TO—DAY."
IN 7 BIG PARTS.
PATHE GAZETTE.
NOTICE.—Owing to enormous cost of this film our prices will be raised as follows during the week:
Prices.—Boxes Rs. 10, Sofa Seats Rs. 2-8, Balcony Seats Rs. 2, Reserved Class Re. 1/4, 1st Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class As. 3.
Time—7-0—8-45—10-30 p. m. Daily.

To-Night & Every Night during this Week.
SEE
The second instalment (Episodes 4, 5 & 6) of the latest Universal Serial
"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
The greatest film show on earth, featuring
EDDIE POLO
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.)
3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Extra Show at 5-15 every day. Prices slightly advanced.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
One of the Finest productions of
W. A. BRADY
"THE TENTH CASE"
A fascinating Film strong of astounding Dramatic interest.
"THE TENTH CASE"
THE STORY OF A CRIME
which has been THE TALK OF NEW YORK introducing a
UNIQUE COURT SCENE
PERFECT ACTING!
PERFECT STAGING!
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY!

THE EXCELSIOR
Under the direction of Maurice E. Bandman.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
THIRD EDITION
OF
VANITY FAIR
SPECIAL FEATURES:—
"THE DOLL SHOP"
AND
"A PROTEST BY VERDI."
FOURTH EDITION ON THURSDAY.
Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
NO CINEMA SHOW today at 6-30 p.m.

P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

MARK PLEASE
SILKS for Ladies
China Silks for Summer Suitings
AND
Presentation Articles
AT
EMPIRE TRADING Co.
305, HORNBY ROAD, opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Entire Change of Programme.

GAIETY CINEMA

DOUBLE AMUSEMENT

MARIE

PRESENTS

Syrian Dances

AND

Songs

IN

Arabic

AND

Hindustani

TO-DAY

3

Shows

AT

6-45

8-15

AND

10 p. m.

SONGS, DANCES AND FILM

Box	Rs. 8 0 0	Oschestra	Rs. 3 0 0
First class	„ 2 0 0	Balcony	„ 1 0 0
Send	„ „ 0 8 0	Third class	„ 0 4 0

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS.

249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Sonachandi"

TELE. No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 3.

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

One Suit Complete.

Price Rs. 8 per piece.

OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.

Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.

Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.

A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried-WHY NOT YOU?

Order from— **GOOD LUCK COMPANY** Benares City

Keshavkant Hair-Oil.

Free from White Oil.

The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE

KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,

147, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packets contain PRESENT TICKETS.

COAL 10 to 20 THOUSAND **TONS**

Monthly Delivery in Bombay.

August, September, October.

Prices Defying Competition.

Buy now if you wish to save money.

For Analysis, Prices & Terms apply to:

Telegrams: "SCOROS"

ROSS SCOTT & Co.,

6 Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpati, BOMBAY.

C. B. 158.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool July 17th

			Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp			—
" Sales of East Indian			—
" Imports			14,000
Mid: Americans Spot			21.35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			—
New York 11 a m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		October	34.17
		January	33.97
		March	33.77
New Orleans 10 a m.		October	33.65
		January	33.45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool July 17th

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.05
Aug.	21.00
Sept.	20.96
Oct.	unquoted.
Nov.	unquoted.
Dec.	20.35
Jan.	unquoted
Feb.	20.30
Mar.	unquoted.
April	20.50
May	

Prices taken c. 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 17th.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	21.15
Aug.	21.08
Sept.	21.12
Oct.	21.13
Nov.	21.12
Dec.	21.07
Jan.	21.03
Feb.	20.99
Mar.	20.95
April	20.90
May	20.83

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 17th

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
August	29.40

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 17th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending Yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	88,700,000	No change.	
Public Deposits	24,000,000	Inc.	100,000
Other do.	112,600,000	Dec.	92,000,000
Govt. Securities	44,700,000	Dec.	182 200 000
Other do.	82,400,000	Dec.	300,000
Notes and Gold	28,300 000	Inc.	200,000

The BANK RESERVE is 21% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York Oct.	34.30
" " Jan.	34.10
" " March	33.80
Spot Cotton at New York	35.25
" Orleans	34.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	34.02
" Jan.	34 05
Fair to Good Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	22½
Demand Bills	4.32.75
Silver Commercial Bars	104½

New York, July 18th.

Futures at New York Oct.	35.40
" Jan.	35.20

MONEY MARKETS.

London July 16th.

Rentes 3 %	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8
" 3 months hence	34 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:— Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 6 m/m.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" 6	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 5 % Nominal	66½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loans	84½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex: On London at Paris France	30.06

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

London, July 17th:

Rentes 3 %	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	Not received.
3 months hence	
Closing Tone of Silver:— Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 6 m/m.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" 6	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 5 % Nominal	66½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loans	84½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex: On London at Paris France	31.15

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, July 16th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£90 exception.
5 % New	£94 1/8

London, July 17th

3½ % 1925—1928	£ 87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£90 exception.
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 16th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Saresnepore usual hold July-Aug. Sellers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaseeta, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Buyers	1060
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. quoted	940
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Quoted	1060
Tone of Linseed market.—Inactive.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship July-Aug. Quoted	1120
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug.	1060
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	960
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Quoted	960

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Brazilers	£126
Yellow Metal	122
Hard Spelter	49

JAVA SUGAR

New Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept	
Buyers Nominal	50

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug Value	2 5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1 10½

Tone:—Firmer.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 16th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	116
" " Mutton	113
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dearer.

London, July 17th

WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Phid	80

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Saresnepore usual Hold July-Aug Sellers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaseeta, 416 lb. ex-ship July-Aug Buyers	1060
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July Aug. Quoted	940
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1120
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug	1060
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	960
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Quoted	960

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106
Copper Brazilers	£125
Yellow Metals	132
Hard Spelter	48½

JAVA SUGAR

New Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	
Sellers Nominal	55
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept.	
Sellers Nominal	63

Tone.—Firm

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July Aug. Value	2 5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1 11½

Tone—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The Marwadi bazar opened firm at Rs. 652 for Fully Good Broach, July August, advanced to Rs. 660, declined to Rs. 654 and gradually improved to Rs. 658. After remaining steady for some time at Rs. 657/58 the price again advanced to Rs. 660, and at 4 p.m., the rate was Rs. 663½. It touched Rs. 664 and declined to Rs. 661, and the bazar closed at this price. At Colaba the market opend at Rs. 662, and declined to Rs. 659, and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been firm. Exporters and mills have bought and the turnover has been fairly good.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	662
Fully Good Bengal	July	502
Fully Good Bengal	September	516
Fine Oomras	July	502
Fine Oomras	September	511
Good Southerns	July-Aug	600
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	615

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 21ST JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	661
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	508
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	501
Good M.G Southerns	July-Aug.	600

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	518	503	488	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	498	475	460	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	606	501	573	..	"
Central Provinces	621	606	583	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	644	627	627	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	610	600	585
SawgaredDharwar	..	644	627	622	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th July 1919.

		Bales
Cotton	10 126	Bales
Wheat	6,148	Qrtrs.
Linseed	9,518	"
Rape etc.	2,402	"
Gingellyseed	1,757	"
Poppyseed	740	"
Groundnuts	6,818	"
Cottonseed	4,870	"
Rice	49,206	"
Myrabollams	377	"
Cottonseed	36,478	"
Mowrseed	Nil	"
Gram	2,231	"
Jowar	1	"
Millet	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Margari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 21st, 6 p.m.

Ready	Same Terms.	Ball Delivery
	Rs as p.	Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74 8 0	—
" " Cawnpore 7-86	74 8 0	—
" " Karachi Bengal	75 8 0	—
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	22 0 0	—
" Cawnpore	21 8 0	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	21 0 0	—
Linseed Brown Bold	28 8 0	27 8 0
" Thin	28 0 0	27 0 0
Yellowseed White 85-15	125 0 0	—
" Gajar 75-25	115 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	105 0 0	—
" Black	105 0 0	—
Poppyseed White	33 8 0	34 0 0
Broomdants	120 0 0	—
Mowrassed	9 4 0	—
Barley	45 0 0	—
Castorseed	100 0 0	29 4 0

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 21st

	Rate		
	Rs.	as	ps
Davids No. 10	1	2	0
Bhagarji No. 10½	1	2	0
Currimbhai No. 12½	1	2	12
Light Houses No. 6½	0	14	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay July 21st

Market dulness

Bank Telegraphic	1/7 31/32
Bank Demand	1/7 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/7 31/32
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	2.64½
Hongkong	204½
Shanghai	218½
Japan	153
Singapore	134½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 21.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.

D. D. on London, 1 8 1 32
Credit 3 Mad a, 1 8 3.8
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Mad a, 270.
T. T. on Japan, ...
60 D st Japan, ...
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313.8
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928-23, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Taxes, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,585, Swan 797/8, Simplex 645, Madhowji 2,595, Shapurji 157/8, Shivraj 42, Currimbhoy 475, Kohinoor 1,715, Kastoorchand 1,240, Fazulbhoy 322/8, Crescent 280, David 775, Finlay 735, Colaba 2 350, Century 575, By. Dyeing 1,850, Cen. Mining 37, Katni Ord. 330, Katni Defd. 1,775, By. Burma 1,020, Bt. Burma Petro. 31, By. Tramway 820, By. Steam 445, Alcock 875, Tata Old Defd. 1,105, Tata New Defd. 530, Tata Ord. 232 8, Tata Hydro. 1,430, Tata Bank 88, Tata Oil 380 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,585, Swan 800, Simplex 650, Madhowji 2,600, Fazulbhoy 320, Currimbhoy 472/8, Crescent 280, Kohinoor 1,712/8, Colaba 2,355, Finlay 735, David 775, Kastoorchand 1,250, By. Dyeing 1,850, Shapurji 156/4, Katni Ord. 330, Katni Defd. 1,775, By. Burma 1,025, Bt. Burma Petrol 31, Cen. Mining 38, Alcock 875, Tata Ord 232/8, Tata Defd. 1,695, Tata Hydro 1,430, Tata Bank 85/Ella, Tata Oil 385.

WELTEVREDEN, July 19.

SUGAR CROP.

The Sugar Crop of 1919 is practically sold out.

The Exporters are showing a tendency to buy the Crop of 1920 but the producers have reserved their attitude.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 21st.

Total up-to-date.

Loan	Rs	760 0	Rs	20,888 0
Cash Certificates	"	93-0	"	2,91,827-12
Total		853 0	"	2,12 000-12

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The total subscriptions to the new Indian loan up to 17th July, is Rs. 8,55,01,800 inclusive of Rs. 23,94,928 in the shape of war bonds.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the New Loan received in the Bombay Presidency up to 18-7-1919 is Rs. 4,58,18,600. This includes subscriptions received at District Treasuries (including Branch Banks) as shown below:—

Bombay, Rs. 4,37,74,600; Karachi, Rs. 9,45,200; Ahmedabad Rs. 5,94,900; Poona, Rs. 2,39,500; Rajkot, Rs. 62,800; Broach, Rs. 36,800; Sholapur, Rs. 34,200; Ahmednagar, Rs. 31,000; Hyderabad (Sind), Rs. 29,100; Surat, Rs. 20,600; Jalgaon, Rs. 16,100; Thana, Rs. 13,300; Dharwar, Rs. 10,600; Dhulia, Rs. 10,400; Bijapur, Rs. 8,500; Kolaba, Rs. 8,000; Nasik, Rs. 2,900; Kanara, Rs. 2,600; Belgaum, Rs. 2,300; Ratnagiri, Rs. 800. Total Rs. 4,58,18,600.

BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the report of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank of India, Ld., for the half year ended the 30th June, 1919, submitted by the Directors of the Bank:—

"The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-years ended 30th June 1919.

	Rs. as. p.
The Net Profit amounted to Rs. 5,49,087-13-10 which with Rs. 42,692-11-11 brought forward from the last account, made a total of	5,91,780 9 9

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1919.	3,00,000 0 0
Carried forward to next account.	2,91,780 9 9
	Rs. 5,91,780 9

"Money was in good demand during the period under review and the funds of the Bank were well employed.

"The average Bank rate during the half year was 6.28 per cent."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th July, 1919.

LIABILITIES

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	142,15,267	
Deposits at Branches	89,76,496	
		2,31,92,000
Other Deposits		22,00,00,000
Post bills		12,000
Bankers		21,00,000
	Rs	27,63,04,000

ASSETS

Government Securities		3,00,27,000
Other authorised Securities		18,71,000
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities		3,00,00,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		5,00,00,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased		3,25,43,000
Bond record		1,00,00,000
Stamps		75,000
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks		2,70,000
Reserve		10,00,000
Cash		11,23,95,000
	Rs	27,63,04,000

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED

Gillette, Clemak, Auto Strop Ra. 1-3 doz. Valet Ra. 1-8 each. Durham Duplex Ra. 2-8 each. Ever Ready Ra. 2-8 each. All Pattern Razors sharpened. HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4 each. Hoare Re. 2-8 each. Wahl's Ra. 3 each. Ever Ready Ra. 3 each. Trimming done—Ra. 1-4 each. Electric Motors & Machines repaired.

PREFERENCE TO INDIANS.

DR. SUKHIA'S MOTION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when discussion was resumed on Dr. Sukhia's proposition with a view to giving preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications etc., were equal to those of non-Indian candidates; he also wanted the power of making appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more to be vested in the Corporation.

The Corporation resumed discussion of Dr. Sukhia's proposition. He had proposed:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in making appointments to any post in this Municipality, the Commissioner should give preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors and that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and all appointments in this Municipality carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more should be vested in the Corporation on the lines of the appointments of Executive Health Officer Executive Engineer and Hydraulic Engineer and that the President be requested to address Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit proposed an amendment seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji:—

"That the subject matter of the proposition be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report to the Elections Committee reconstituted by the Corporation."

Mr. P. J. Marzban proposed the second amendment seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in making appointments to any post in this Municipality, the Commissioner should give preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors and that all appointments in this Municipality carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more should be vested in the Corporation on the lines of the appointments of Executive Health Officer, Executive Engineer and Hyderaulic Engineer and that the President be requested to address Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

"A SIMPLE PROPOSITION."

Dr. Master said it was a simple proposition that was moved by Dr. Sukhia as it was only an extension of the rights, conferred by Government on the local bodies, that was asked now. When people were asking Home Rule, would it be too much to ask for these simple rights? With reference to prefenrence being given to Indians, even Government had recently ruled that Indians should be given preference in the Civil Service; besides Government had accepted the principle of preference being given to Mahomedans and other communities. As for influence being used by the members of the Corporation, such influence was used all over the world, and not in India alone and for the matter of that the Municipal Commissioners were tmenable to such influence, so that argument also fell to the ground.

The Corporation had the power of making the higher appointments all these yeare still only one or two Indians had been given such appointments, and that showed they had used their power wisely and well. About the iniquity of Indians being given preference for such posts, although Indians paid rates and taxes in South Africa they had no votes or any other rights of citizenship; but no preference had been given to Indians at all. Coming to the question of the Indian Civil Service men being indispensable to them, he thought most of the big Indian states did without their help and it was ridiculous to say that they could not find equally competent men elsewhere. If they did not wish the power of appointments to be given to the whole Corporation, it might be given either to the Chairman of the Standing Committee or the President of the Corporation, or both, and the Commissioner should be required to make the appointments in consultation with them.

MR. SETHNA'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said Dr. Sukhia's recommendations looked very well upon paper, but he did not think that if they put them into practice they would conduce to the best interests of the city. The members of the Corporation had to do their best in the interests of the city and if they were prejudiced by caste, colour or creed they would be failing in their duty. They must appoint the best man for the post; India for Indians was a very good slogan indeed, but during the transition period, and they were in a transition period now, if they did not appoint the best men, Indians would be only doing harm to themselves. It was a mistake to say Indians should be appointed simply because they were Indians, although they were not up to the standard. Another things was that if they appointed these officers, they (the officers) might think that they were not under the Municipal Commissioner, and the work of the Corporation would suffer.

Mr. A. E. Fuzla said if all the appointments were made by the Corporation, the Commissioner who was responsible to the Corporation for the proper working of the Municipality would not hold himself responsible. He moved an amendment debating the position after the words "non-Indian competitors."

Dr. Abdul Safar Gaya seconded. He said if the power were vested in the Corporation much harm would be done by that to the city.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said Dr. Sukhia had said that qualifications being equal the appointments were to be given to Indians and no man could object to that.

DEMOCRACY NO RESPECTER OF CASTE.

Lt.-Col. Gidney said they had to look after the interests of the city and they had not to make any racial discrimination. He asked why Dr. Sukhia wanted this proposition; there must be some motive; perhaps he wanted to democratise the Municipality, but democracy was no respecter of caste. They wanted the best, and the most efficient men, and there should be no question of preferential treatment. Every one was entitled to equal treatment without reference to caste colour or creed. He asked why they went to Government for the loan of an Assistant Commissioner only a short time ago, as they could have trained a suitable man for the post. He thought Dr. Sukhia was of the opinion that because a man was qualified he should be given a superior post; it was not the degree that made a man, but it was the man who made the degree. It would be a wrong principle for the Corporation to assume this power of appointment as it would reduce the efficiency and prestige of the Corporation. He thought the present order of things met their present requirements and that everything was all right.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was in favour of Mr Petit's amendment to refer the matter to a Committee as he thought the many points raised in the proposition could best be considered in detail in Committee.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala was also in favour of accepting the amendment moved by Mr. Petit. The subject-matter of the proposition raised tremendous issues for the city and they should consider the question in all its aspects before they arrived at a decision in the matter. The question would also have shortly to be considered whether the time had not arrived when the Corporation should take over certain executive functions at present discharged by the Commissioner. Considering all this, he was in favour of referring the matter to a Committee.

DR. SUKHIA'S REPLY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, replying on the debate, said he was not at all in favour of preferential treatment to one community or another. He never meant that these posts should be given to Indians outright without regard to qualifications, training or experience. He had inserted an important proviso in the proposition, saying that given equal qualifications, training and experience the posts should be given to Indians, for they had a greater stake in the country. And when he said this he was not the only man who did it; for no less a personage than Lord Morley wrote a few years ago to the then Viceroy to the effect that the highest administrative posts should be given to Indians. Continuing Dr. Sukhia said the legitimate aspirations of Indians should be met and it was therefore that he had brought forward this proposition. Members were free to vote as they liked on the proposition. He had done his duty by the city in bringing forward the proposition, and even if it were rejected on the present occasion, time would come when all the appointments mentioned in the proposition would be vested in the Corporation.

The amendments moved by Mr. Fazla and Mr. Marzban were then put to the vote and lost. The amendment moved by Mr. Petit was next put to the vote and carried, and it was also carried as a substantive proposition.

A NON-BRAHMIN DELEGATE.

MR. V. CHAKKARAI.

A representative of the Madras Presidency Association, who sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday last to give evidence before the Joint Committee of the Indian Reforms Bill.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN INDIA

Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa, on behalf of the Women's Indian Association, Madras, sends the following communication to the Press:—

On behalf of the members of the 45 branches of this Association located in different parts of India, I beg to convey to you and to the public the indignant protest of the women of India against the refusal of the Southborough Franchise Committee to extend the franchise to women in India, which they consider a grievous wrong done to their claims. The 6,000 delegates to the Bombay and Delhi National Congresses voted enthusiastically in favour of the enfranchisement of their women. The people who best knew the social conditions of their women supported Indian women suffrage. Therefore, the Committee's decision is in direct opposition to the expressed will of the Indian political public.

Out of the vast Indian population of three hundred odd millions less than ten million men will be enfranchised. The proportion of qualified women will probably be less than one million, and there is no present social condition which forms an impassable barrier to their exercising the right of voting. "Literacy" has not been made a qualification. The qualified members of the lowest class, the outcasts, have been given franchise rights; Indian women's social conditions, intelligence, and culture are not to be branded as lower than theirs. The purdah system prevails only in part of India. It does not exist either in Madras or Bombay Presidencies, and we have pointed out to the Committee that the precedent followed by Australia when women's suffrage was first granted there can be applied also to this country—namely, the recording of votes at their homes by special election officers for the purpose, who might be women in India.

From the personnel of the Committee it was almost a foregone conclusion that they would be opposed to women's enfranchisement, and that was one of the reasons that caused the Bombay Congress to pass a resolution demanding that the question of the franchise should be decided directly by Parliament irrespective of the findings of the Southborough Franchise Committee.

The Indian Reform Bill is intended to be a big step in the development of self-government. It is essential that this disqualification of sex should be removed from it right at the outset. We especially appeal to our recently enfranchised sisters to help us to get the right they are now enjoying.—"India."

MARKET FOR TRAM ROAD.

A number of tenants and occupants of premises, on Lamington and Foras Roads, B Ward, have addressed a protest to the Bombay Municipal Corporation against the proposed erection of a vegetable and mutton market on the Gilder Tank site. The proposed market, it is stated, will affect the health of the people residing in the vicinity very prejudicially and create a foul and unhealthy atmosphere.

They submit that most of the premises in this part and round about the Gilder Tank from Frere Bridge to Foras Road are owned by Mr. Jiwanlal Pannalal, almost all of whose buildings are occupied by high class vegetarian Hindus, mostly of modest means. A mutton market in their midst would be "a most intolerable grievance rather than a convenience." They further submit that they rather need have a garden or a playground. An open space in their midst, with the railway to the right and a cinema to the left, is an absolute necessity.

The representation further says that the Corporation has ample means and facilities to have its scheme carried out on some other plot in the locality. There is a plot behind the Eldorado Cinema owned by the Corporation on the boundary of the railway lines well within the locality, and that apart from any special objections of which the Corporation may be aware a market thereon would be a most welcome idea.

INDIAN ART IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. and Begum Fyzee-Rahamin have been with us for the whole season, and through the medium of your valuable paper, I am desirous for the people of India to know how much this visit has meant to us.

They have brought to us the Arts and Music of India. To us, Begum Rahamin's demonstrations of the Music of India have been a perfect revelation. She has been indefatigable in her desire and devotion to this branch of the Arts, lecturing in colleges, institutions and societies, often giving her services twice a day to crowded audiences.

Her idea of founding an Academy of Indian Music in India, has met with great interest and we all wish her success in her great and interesting undertaking. She will do a great service to the entire musical circle and we are all longing to feel the subtleties and beauties of Indian Music essential for creating ideal music in the future.

Begum Rahamin's great—very great—personal charm and vast undertaking have made her visit an epoch-making event, and all who have heard her, feel deeply drawn to the Great Country she represents.

We also had great pleasure and gratification in seeing the exquisite paintings of Mr. F. Rahamin; they have created a veritable sensation and were deeply admired by the Americans.—I remain, dear Sir, yours, etc.,

ELLEN M. HOPKINS,
Founder of New York School of Applied Design for Women; Life Member, Arts Club; and Member, Animal League of America.

BABU KALINATH ROY FUND.

The Secretary, Bombay National Union acknowledges the following further donations: Previously acknowledged, Rs. 233-11; L. N. P., Rs. 2; Mr. A. V. Paranjpe, Re. 1; Mr. N. V. Bhavay, Re. 1; Mr. R. B. Sapre. Re. 1; Mr. R. C. Sohoni, Re. 1; Mr. V. V. D., Re. 1; Mr. M. G. Kher, Re. 1; Mr. V. K. Phadke, 1; Mr. M. R. K., Re. 1; Mr. B. V. Shikhare, Re. 1; Mr. R. B. Savant, Re. 1; Mr. A. K. Karkaria, Re. 1; Mr. Sola Doctor, Rs. 5; Mr. K. N. Sathe, Re. 5; Messrs. D. K. & Co., Nanalal, Rs. 5; Mr. S. G. Naik, Re. 1; Through Mr. A. S. Ragi:—Mr. A. S. Ragi, Rs. 5; Mr. M. B. Cooper, Rs. 2; Mr. Jarthosti, Re. 1; Mr. Manesna Gavasni N. Kunasni, Rs. 5; Mr. K. D. B., Re. 1; Messrs. T. C. Thakore & Co., Rs. 5; Messrs. Jai Dinsha & Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. G. Chhaganlal & Co., Re. 1; Mr. Chimenlal Dayabhai, Rs. 5; Mr. Hiralal Vallabhdas, Re. 1; Messrs. D. Chimanlal & Co., Rs. 5; Mr. Daruvala, Rs. 2; Mr. Vajifdar, Rs. 2; Mr. Ghasvala, Rs. 6; Mr. P. Bilimoria, Rs. 3; Mr. F. L. Marker, Rs. 3; Mr. Karanjia, Rs. 2; Mr. M. Damania, Rs. 5; Mr. J. Cabinetmaker, Rs. 2; Mr. J. Foote, Re. 1; Mr. R. F. Karani, Re. 2; Mr. Ambaram Raoji, Rs. 5; A Parsi, Re. 1; one Parsi Firm Rs. 2; Mr. Vanmalidas Bikka, Re. 1; Messrs. M. D. Vora & Co., Rs. 2; A Parsi, Re. 1. Total Rs. 340-11.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.

On Sunday morning Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mahomed Shaik Kasam, a Mahomedan boy.

One Kamaruddin Kasam deposed that the deceased's father was working with him in the Kamal mansions. On Saturday at 6 p.m. the deceased took off his clothes at Arthur Bunder and went down the steps into the for a bath. A little after he saw his (deceased's) hands thrown up. He then told one European gentleman. Mr. J. S. Hobson, who jumped into water and brought him up.

Evidence further showed that the boy seemed dead but his body was warm. The European gentleman with the assistance of Captain White tried artificial respiration but the deceased did not recover. The police then took the body away.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by accidental drowning in the sea into which the deceased went to bathe.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

29-19 In Re Indian Arbn. Act IX of 1899.—Edgelow G W & Co., The Jivraj Baloo Spg & Wg Co. Ld. v. Messrs Champsey Bhura & Co., Captain and V, Part heard.

8-19—707-17—Jamsedji R & D, Hansraj Kanji v. Veshrambhai Bhargas & anr, Khandvalla and Co.

BEFORE THE HON, MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

906-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Bal Govind Bapulal, G B Pandia.

1289-18—Payne and Co, Alibhoy Mitha v Nanabhoy Nagindas, Pandia and Co.

1162-18—Motichand and D, Hargovind Jeychand v Hirji Bhugwandas a firm and anr, Mehta D and L.

827-18—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hirji and Co a firm v Bhimji Jivraj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi. For postponement.

765-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Madhavdas Karsandas a firm, Bhimji and Co.

766-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Messrs A K Premchand and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hazarimal and Co firm v Nazar Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhraj Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1150-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Cowasji Framji & Co. a firm v. Harakchand Makanji, Metha D and L.

1196-18—Bhimji & Co, Chena Gangji v. Bai Premabai, Mirza M & M.

1197-18—Vachha and Co, Nagarmal Jeynarayan v. Messrs Vishram Dhanji and Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

1199-18—Daphtary F and D, Tyaballi Hasanalli v. Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel and anr, Shamrao M & H.

799-18—Mulji & Tha, Cassum Ayab Darbar v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mulla & M.

1619-18—Mirza M & M, Jaffri bin Abdul Rahim & anr v. Ayeshabibi & ors, Dikshit M & K.

1621-18—Mirza M & M, Shabendri Haji Mahomed Miram Sahib a firm v. Ayeshabibi & ors, Dikshit M & K.

1083-17—Jehangir M & S, Nowla Dooga & Co. a firm v. Shaulabai widow & anr, Pandia & Co.

97-16 Dikshit M and K, Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Makundnath Krishnanath Khote & anr, Rustomji & Gin.

1053-14—Mulla & M, Govindji Hursey & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, Rust & Gin, Moti & Dev.

1225-15—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Herji v. Ratanbai widow & ors, Rust & Gin, Moti & D. Mulla & M, In person. In the Division Court No.

BEFORE THE HON, MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1639-19—Payne & Co., Sha Edaji Shiraji & Co. a firm v. Haji Oosman Haji Sulleman.

1677-19—Unwalla P & P. Haji Aboo Haji Noormahomed Cassum v. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy & anr.

FOR JUDGEMENT IN COURT.

179-18—Ardesher H D & Co., Messrs Parmanandas Cursondas a firm v. Makanji Govindji & ors, Sham M & H. Ard H D & Co.

1591-18—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rupchand & Co. a firm v. A S B Bayley.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1012-19—Mulla & Mulla, Pirojsha Sorabji Gazdar v. Seth Medeyal Sanji Vappa & anr, Ragh N & Co., As part heard, 1-7-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

067-19—Mehta D & L, Gopalji Callianji & Co a firm v. Juaganlal Dhulbahdas & ors, Daph F & D, Amar Nana.

LONG CAUSES.

143-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberalli Tyabally Palanpurwalla v Messrs Kahn and Kahn a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Md Shah Md Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matubhai J and M.

1734-18—Payne and Co, Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Jamshedji Kanjibhai Desai.

1433-17—Chitnis M and K, Ratansey Dossa v Manchershaw Jehangir, Edgelow G W and Co.

887-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ranglal Jankidas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-18—Matubhai J and M, Jaffer Shermahomed v Hoosein A Peerbhoy, Bhaishanker K and G.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v Hormusji Rejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors, Dubash and Co.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana & Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co,

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Muljl and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 21.

S S Bahrein—Constantine—Aden—July 13.
S S Dogra—Elliott—New York—May 29.
S S Nawab—Wright—Saurabaya—June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.

S S Korana—Paynter—New York, etc.
S S Orissa—Atkins—Buseh, etc.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday:—

S S Bushu Maru—Uchigosi—Genoa, etc.
S S British Knight—Putt—Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahrein 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 13th instant.

S S Dogra:—The steamer Dogra, 5,281 tons, Captain G. F. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, with a general cargo and lubricating oil, which port she had left on 29th May.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab, 3,424 tons, Captain J. M. Wright arrived in harbour yesterday from Saurabaya, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 20th ultimo.

S S Bushu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Bushu Maru, 1,922 tons, Captain K. Uchigosi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa and Marseilles via Port Said, with a general cargo.

S S British Knight:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer British Knight, 3,166 tons Captain R. A. Putt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 21st July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymeric..	New York	25-3-19	W & A G & Co
B Kosoku Maru ..	Kobe	24-7-19	..N Y Kaisha
C & E Clan Maclean ..	Dunkirk	N F	..J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam			
F Bushu Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	..O S Kaisha
F Kura ..	Genoa	22-7-19	..O S Kaisha
K Ula ..	Abadam	24-7-19	S Wallace & Co
M Curtis Cassee	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Itola ..	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
			—M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	—K N & Co
Courland ..	Marmagoa	21-7-19	—K N & Co
Bahaduri ..	Karachi	21-7-19	—K N & Co
Malanadi ..	Jnagh	N F	—K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N E	N F	—K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Kowelt ..			..T M & Co
4 Boats of Jesselc	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
5 Abisko..	Marseiller	28-7-19	—L D
6 Bandra ..	P Gulf	24-7-19	—M M & Co
8 Layani ..	P Gulf	N F	—H S Shushtary
10 Alesia ..	N F	28-7-19	..M M & Co
12 & 13 Obra	Rangoon	24-7-19	..M M & Co
14 Lhasa ..		25-7-19	—M M & Co
16 Kasara..	N F	N F	—M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Offside			
1 Bankura	N F	N F	..M M & Co
1 Malwa..	U K	25-7-19	—B I M
2 Varsova..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 Sandakan	N F	N F	..K N & Co
4 Baroda ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5 F For- dinand ..	Suez	2-7-19	—B I M
6 Warturm.	Liverpool	27-7-19	W & A G & Co
8 Manora ..	Karachi	23-7-19	..M M & Co
10 Kashgar..	London	9-8-19	..M M & Co
10 Jehangir	Yokahama	23-7-19	—B I M
Offside			
12 Teesta ..	London	26-7-19	—M M & Co
13 War Isis..	London	23-7-19	—D B I M
15 Hermalia.	Hongkong	27-7-19	—B I M
Jetty end Matiera ..	Busra	23-7-19	—M M & Co
17 Shuja ..	Busra	24-7-19	—T Morrison & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Inna ..	N F	N F	—H Shustary & Co

EXPORTS.

July 21.

S S Warturm for Liverpool—250 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 196 cwts chutney 20 cwts curry powder Merwanji Poongaji & Sons.

S S Chindwara for London—100 cwts ginger Asian Overseas Trading Co; 257 cwts coffee G H Esmail; 120 cwts ginger Noormahomed Haji Moosa; 15 bales goat sheep skins W & A Graham & Co; 63 bales goat sheep skins 16 bales cowhides Haji Esmail Gulmohamed; 175 bales cowhides 144 cwts coffee G B Heerji; 150 bales cowhides Gulamalli Suchidna; 275 cwts turmeric David Sassoon & Co; 2775 cwts turmeric Esmail Dossa & Co; 85 cwts turmeric 273 cwts ginger S Gordhan & Sons; 31 bales coir yarn Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 50 cwts kajoo nuts M Hormasji & Co; 24 cwts cardamams Narandas Moorarji & Co; 50 cwts cardamams A A H Tyeb; 75 cwts groundnuts 81 cwts nuxvomica Selim D Basson; 77 cwts ginger Esmail Nowroji & Co; 75 bales hemp Gokuldas Veerji & Co; 1,200 cwts niger seed 2,000 cwts linseed 500 cwts kurclad seed A Durst.

S S Teestu for London—100 bales hemp Ewart Latham & Co; 36 bales hemp Bell, Russ & Co; 172 cwts turmeric Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 70 cwts fishmaws Rahimtoola Dhunji & Co; 1,180 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 157 cwts gum kadaya 73 cwts gum olibanum Alli Bros.

S S Aymera for Philadelphia—28 casks goat skins Ensico N Stein

S S Chindwara for Middlesbro'—2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

S S Korana for New York—799 cwts ginger 400 cwts turmeric 201 cwts poppy seed Esmail Nowroji & Co; 290 cwts pepper Rutanjee Jiwandas & Co.

S S Aymeru for New York—327 casks goat skins Cox's Shipping Agency; 258 cwts nuxvomica Nersie Monji; 375 cwts gum olibanum 317 cwts gum kadaya Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 23 bales woolen carpets King, King & Co; 23 cwts turmeric 10 cwts coir nuts 1 cwt dragoon blood Esmail Nowroji & Co; 850 cwts myrabollams Mohamedbhoy & Basrai.

S S Abisko for Port Said via France—24,000 cwts lentils 10,000 cwts poppy seed 30,000 cwts groundnuts 28,000 cwts gingelly seed 4,040 cwts mustard seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Clan Maclean for Dunkirk—165 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram & Co; 4,053 cwts cut copra Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 800 cwts poppy seed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon & Co; 1,750 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co; 125 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed A Durst.

S S Warturm for Marseillee in transit to Barcelona—200 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 300 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co; 100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co; 700 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brds; 1100 bales cotton Bruel & Co; 200 bales cotton M Kalyanpul; 574 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Nishimitsu & Co; 200 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhaja & Co.

S S Kosoku Maru for Kobe—26 cwts colombo roots Shamjee Passoo & Co.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co; 500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 700 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Siam Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co; 1,400 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama—500 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Moji—360 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Siam Maru for Hongkong—70 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bonanji & Co.

S S Hermelin for Hongkong—10 cases butter The Globe Dairy & Co.

IMPORTS

July 21.

S S Orissa from Melbourne, Agents M M & Co—288 casks 176 pipes tallow; 25 cases dry fruits; 1,486 cases beer; 6 cases puddings; 127 cases jams; 77 cases lactogen; 567 cases biscuits; 257 cases cakes; 22 cases honey; 74 cases cand fruits; 167 cases marmalade, 229 cases oat meal; 5 cases essences, 8 cases hops; 20 cases s lt; 50 cases vermicelli; 46 cases macaroni; 6 cases jelly; 2 cases C tartar, 1.49 cases P fruits; 45 cases vinegar; 65,349 bags wheat; 1,600 cases cond milk; 4 cases herrings; 15 cases C vegetable; 36 cases sauce; 126 cases cheese; 289 cases pickles; 20 boxes 5 cases pickles pears; 2 cases essence lime juice; 5 cases C peaches; 2 cases silk piecegoods; 30 cylinders anhydrous ammonia; 4 cases C pineapple; 50 cases 1 Hhd wine; 80 cases bacon; 183 cases hams; 325 cases glaxo; 450 cases P C pork goods; 2 cases tomato soup.

S S Warturm from Glasgow, Agents W & A Graham & Co—251 bales 1.3 cases cottons; 10 bales 43 cases cotton yarn; 15 bales printed cottons; 1 ch 2 boxes 69 pcs 22 crts E'ware; 7 cases brass eyelets, 25 casks salamoniac; 4 cases piecegoods; 21 pcs 2 cases 9 bales 30 cases plain cottons; 22 cases cotton reels; 20 bags 30 D bags rivets; 10 cases glues; 35 cases bona glue; 7 cases mirrors; 49 C I sluice valves; 23,517 3.1 1,159 bundles steel bars; 2 boxes worsted and cotton stuffs; 13 bales twine; 1 case 33 bales carpets; 111 bales 2 crts paper; 14 cases printed books and stationery; 30 cases 100 boxes corn flour; 267 cases bottled beer; 223 cases glycerine; 25 cases paisley flour; 3 bales hemp yarn; 3 casks 1,842 cases whisky; 2 bales corks; 2 cases 2 casks lead pipe; 406 1,033 bundles steel sheets; 50 cases wine; 2 cases gauge glasses; 492 d/s caustic soda; 4 cases heads; 16 kegs 628 cases muriate of ammonia; 910 kegs 50 bags bicarb soda; 650 kegs soda crystal; 40 d s 12 brls oil; 100 brls cod. oil; 22 d s paints; 273 brls coal pitch; 100 single 146 bdls W I tubes; 301 casks 101 brls coal tar; 40 cases marine glue; 116 bundles galvd steel sheets; 3 cases hosiery; 4 cases 5 casks lamp; 536 C I soil pipes and connections; 179 C I soil pipes; 168 C I soil; 214 bags 17 cases 20 kegs nails; 409 galvd steel plates; 328 steel plates; 2 cases hydro sulphite of soda; 100 D/bags 750 bags fire clay; 4 cases gauge and tub glasses; 4 cases fire clay slabs; 50 casks disinfecting powder; 4 cases glasses; 810 bdls steel hoops; 7 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 3 kegs aniline colour; 12 brls aniline paste; 500 D/s caustic soda powders; 231 cases 18 crts toilet soap; 2 cases victoria blue; 7 cases 6 boxes biscuits; 3,060 boxes 1.652 cases soap; 99 cases 268 bales cotton piecegoods; 13 cases toilet preps; 39 d's magnesium chloride; 447 bags cudd's bottles; 375 bundles Y M sheets; 2 cases tooth powder; 3 cases bacon; 50 bdls Y metal; 86 cases 100 boxes glass; 9,175 boxes tin plates; 6 cases hemp; 5 cases hams; 100 boxes 154 cases window glass; 2 cases 25 bales cotton fents; 2 bales wool and cotton tissues; 11 cases brass hoops and eyes; 22 bdls c circles; 26 cases drugs; 3 cases cold cotton piecegoods; 44 cases water meter; 6 cases boot polish; 3 cases gas; 9 bales wool and cotton piece goods; 300 bundles copper sheets; 5 bales knitting yarn; 8 cases tinned meats; 4 bales dyed cotton; 250 bales old newspaper; 10 cases 44 bales bleached cottons; 24 d's disinfectant fluid; 523 bars 415 bdls iron; 100 bdls copper braziers; 17 cases aluminium circles; 3 cases handkerchiefs; 13 casks aniline dyes; 5 cases bengers food; 2 cases stock and dies; 28 casks 22 cases 42 kegs 10 crates d's dry colour; 7 lead lined casks 4 casks 13 d/s solid zinc chloride; 28 casks tiles; 12 cases aluminium ingots; 1,006 bdls G C sheets; 51 d/s solid magnesium chloride; 80 casks china clay; 7 cases screws; 5 cases cotton nets; 20 cases corn flour; 20 cases paisley flour; 100 d/bags mineral water white; 24 cases bolts and nuts; 4 cases locks; 105 bundles copper squares; 150 bundles Y M squares; 6,000 fire bricks; 758 d/s bleaching powder; 169 casks 43 d/s calcuim chloride; 9 cases perfumed spirit; 2 cases elec goods; 2 cases perfumery; 9 bales woolens; 5 d/s 1 case 3 crts varnish; 18 bales printing paper; 3 cases toilet requisites; 7 casks blue; 2 cases hydro sulphate; 382 boxes tin plates iron hooped; 250 bundles galv sheets; 50 bales cold news paper; 120 bags glass bottles; 64 kegs lead ore; 10 boxes tin plates tin lined iron hooped; 67 cases lead plates; 21 cases glassware jars; 4 cases lamp and fittings; 10 d s sulphite soda; 4 d/s 12 boxes elec cable; 100 bdls E'channels; 36 cases plastic bricks; 15 d's chloride of zinc; 11 d'bags J Farina; 8 bags starch; 239 steel channels; 5 cases showards; 30 cases safety fuse; 592 bars 117 bundles steel.

S S Alesia from Rangoon, Agents M M & Co—87,865 bags rice; 1,550 bundles candles; 1,886 bags new wh heans.

S S Hydra from Bangkok, Agents Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.—830 pieces teak squares; 372 pieces squares; 16,193 pieces scantlings.

DADAR AMBULANCE DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter appearing in your paper last week about "Dadar Ambulance Division," I hope you will kindly give space for the following in your esteemed paper:—

The Bombay Corps consists of 6 Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent, who were all working smoothly and harmoniously under the late Lieut. Herbert G. Clark, Assistant Commissioner Bombay Corps, but since the sad and untimely death of that gentleman in April 1918, the charge of the Corps, to the misfortune of the Ambulance Workers in Bombay, has been given to our busy Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, who does not find time to attend to Ambulance work and therefore has to depend on some one who knows the Rules and Regulations. He therefore takes the help of one of the Divisonal Superintendents, and it will be observed that day after day Ambulance activities in Bombay have been on the decrease. The Dadar Division has been inactive since the last four months, but Dr. Nunan does not find time to take any notice of the affair yet.

The result of this all is that the men do not feel inclined, "Volunteers as they are," to do the work with the same zeal and apptitude as they did in the past to the satisfaction of the public in general and the Military authorities in particular.

If Dr. Nunan, as he says, cannot find time to do this Ambulance work, he should lose no time in submitting his resignation to the Home Authorities before a joint representation goes there praying for his removal.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade is an Institution solely maintained by the public and the public have every right to redress the grievance of the Volunteer workers, which are due to the faulty administration and it is hoped that the public of Bombay will take this matter up before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

DISGUSTED.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919.

"ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please to publish the following in your highly read paper:—

I have read

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Public meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding, Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 24.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1-15 p.m.
Lecture by the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann on the "History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Kolya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

CITYS' MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday was 145 as compared to 103 on the corresponding day of last year and 96 in 1917. Cholera registered 1 death; and small-pox 3 attacks and 3 deaths.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, reports the following delays in transit on cablegrams:—
Bombay to London—Full rate three days. Deferred, twelve and a half days.
London to Bombay—Full rate, two and three-quarter days. Deferred five days.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMENS' COUNCIL

A lecture on "Child-training, physical and moral" will be given to the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at the Council's Office, Service Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. by Mrs. Hamerton, who has made a special study of this subject.

DEATH OF MR PESTONJI K. MEHTA.

We regret to learn of the death, at Jalgaon, on the 14th July, of Mr. Pestonjee Khurshedjee Mehta. The deceased gentleman was 56 years of age at the time of death, which was sudden. He was a resident at Jalgaon for a number of years, and respected both by Government and by the people of Jalgaon and Navsari to which latter place he belonged. He was simple in his habits, but of a genial nature, and had a large circle of friends. He gave away large amounts in charity, which was of a varied and cosmopolitan character. He had no issue, but he leaves behind him his wife to mourn his loss.

SALOON BOY STABBED TO DEATH.

The Acting Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Mahomed Husein, a saloon-boy on board the s.s. Manora now lying in Alexandra Dock (No. 8), who has alleged to have been stabbed by Shaik Abdul Gani Shaik Chand an officer's servant.

Gangabai, a woman residing at Kamatipura said the suspect and the deceased came to her house on Sunday evening when they had an altercation and then they left. She could not say what the quarrel was about.

Peer Mahomed, a saloon boy, on the same vessel said he was asleep on board the steamer when the suspect came at midnight and abused some one. In the meantime the deceased came from the shore and the next thing he saw was they were both struggling and the deceased was bleeding from the thigh. The deceased shouted that he had been stabbed.

Shaik Balu, also a saloon boy said he saw the deceased being stabbed by the suspect on his thigh. Witness snatched the knife from the suspect's hand, and the deceased then fell and the suspect sat on him.

James McCrone, chief steward, said he went to the crew's quarters and found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. The suspect was found in the kitchen and he was handed over to the Police. The deceased was dead when the doctor came.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. W. Nunan, said he found a penetrating stab wound on the left thigh which injured the main artery. He died of shock and hoemgerhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab on the left thigh inflicted with a knife by the suspected man during a quarrel.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the Parsi Central Association, will you kindly permit me sir, to state in reply, that though undoubtedly this is a step in the right direction, it is much to be desired, that a separate union be inaugurated which could devote its full energies and time to Politics. At best it is not a wise and feasible policy to crowd up a subject like Politics with others in one "Central Association," in which the discussion of the former is bound to fall to the background. It is besides, imperatively essential in the best interests of the community, that a leader who is better known and has shown greater activity in present day politics than Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, be elected to preside over it. A strong and fearlessly independent Political Union has long been the crying need of the community, and it wont be a minute too early if it is started forthwith.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha criticises the view taken by a section of Parsis of the "attitude of the Parsis towards the Rowlatt Act, and towards the present political situation in India," and proceeds to cite instances to show that a number of Parsis have protested from the platform and through the press, against the Rowlatt Bill and similar coercive measures, an immediate repeal of which they have emphatically urged.

Permit me in this connection, to call Mr. Bharucha's attention to the fact that these are but isolated instances of *individual* activity in the political arena of the country. Can Mr. Bharucha cite one single instance in which the Parsi *community* as such has lodged a protest against repressive and reactionary measures like the Rowlatt Bill, etc., or played any part whatsoever in the present politics of the country? As for Parsis having "boldly come forward to protest against the deportation of India's popular editor, Mr. Horniman," the less said the better.

But unfortunately, it is for want of a true, dauntless leader that a once enthusiastic and devoted people lie supine in smouldering discontent.—Yours, etc.,

T. P. BOYCE.

Camp, Belgaum,
13th July, 1919.

FATE OF TURKEY AND CALIPHATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to request you to publish in your journal the following two communications which have passed between Mr. Miyan Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, President of the Khilafat Committee of Bombay and the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy about the proposed All India Moslem Deputation which was to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy on the following questions, viz: (1) Guardianship of the Holy Places of Islam, (2) Khilafat, (3) the threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and (4) the future relations of the British Empire with other Moslem States.—Yours., etc.,

BADRUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, July, 21.

Telegram

To

The Private Secretary,
To His Excellency the Viceroy,
SIMLA.

May I request the favour of your placing the following before his Excellency the Viceroy for favourable consideration. The Mussalman community of Bombay in public Mass Meeting assembled on 19th March, 1919, unanimously resolved that a representative deputation to want on his Excellency the Viceroy. And represent to him the religious views and sentiments of the Mussalmans of India with due regard to the following questions viz: 1 The guardianship of the Holy Places (Mecca Medina, Jerusalem, Najaf, Kerbella, Kazemain and Baghdad), 2. The Khilafat, 3. The threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. 4. The future relations of the British Empire as the Greatest Moslem wold Power with other Moslem States and to urge upon his Excellency the necessity and expediency of making immediate representation to His Majesty's Government and moving them to take early action in that behalf." Pursuant to the Resolution a representative All-India Moslem deputation respectfully crave leave to wait on the Viceroy on the subjects aforesaid. Will his Excellency be graciously pleased to grant them an interview. These questions deeply affect the religious life and sentiments of the entire Moslem community. Any day after the 10th proximo, will suit the deputation.

Miyan Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani.
President Khilafat Committee.
Bombay, Sewri Bunder Bombay.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

Letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge
Simla, 5th July, 1919.

My dear Sir,

With reference to your telegram of the 27th June, I am directed to say that in view of the long period that has elapsed since the holding of the Public meeting on the 19th March, it does not seem that any useful purpose would now be served by the reception of a deputation such as you suggest. I am to add that the Government are fully acquainted with Indian Moslem sentiments on the four points mentioned in the telegram and represented those sentiments to His Majesty's Government, who will doubtless see that they are given all consideration possible at the Peace Conference.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really unfortunate that Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor's letter has been the subject of such a keen controversy. His courageous advocacy of the Kaliphate and of all the questions related to it, is simply admirable. And if it is not possible for the Editor of the "Times of India" to gauge correctly the depth of the Muslim sentiments and apprehensions created by the "unwise speculations" of some of the English Press, the blame cannot surely be laid at his door. The spirits of the Mussalmans of India are in a very disturbed condition on the question of the Kaliphate, and until and unless it is settled in a manner acceptable to the Mussalmans of the world, this state of mental perturbation will not be set at rest. The "Times of India" should have acted at this juncture as a balm to the Muslim wounds but unfortunately our hopes have not been realized.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RASHID AHMAD KHAN.
Kambekar St.
July 15.

ARCHITECT STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"S" complains in your last Sunday Edition about the improving of the position of the architect students, that are trained at the Sir J. J. School of Art, and claiming their superiority over an L.C.E., as architects.

Of course, there remains little doubt as to their superiority over a Civil Engineer, as far as architecture is concerned, but then his idea of obtaining a sort of license from the Municipality, to allow such students to work as architects, to my mind, seems a bit improper.

I could hardly understand, why there should be a license for an elevated profession, as that of an architect; can not an architect work independently like painters and sculptors? On the contrary the issuing of licenses, if there be such, will probably lower their position.

A true architect is a "designer," and if so, he is an "artist," and Architecture is one of the important branches of Fine Arts, which only can be mastered by a long and labourious study, for years, like its sisters, Painting and Sculpture.

According to John Ruskin, a great architect must be a great painter or a sculptor, if he is not a painter or a sculptor, he can only be a builder, and he considers the three great architects of the world were, Phidias, Giotto, and Micheal Angelo; and the true descendents of these great Artist, will no doubt disdain to be fettered themselves by such licenses.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM D. SIODIA.

"The Studio"
New Foras Rd.
15th July, 1919.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

URGED TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TO ENGLAND.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE APPRECIATE RESIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

At the adjourned meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held yesterday a resolution was passed appreciating Sir Sankaran Nair's action in resigning his seat in the Executive Council and urging him to proceed to England immediately to place the Punjab grievances before the British Government and the public.

A CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL.

The third annual report of the Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli, for 1918-19, shows that good work was done during the year, especially during the last epidemic of influenza, 85 in-patients were treated and 92 major operations were performed during the year. The income during the year was Rs. 7,020 and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 10,510. The Hospital needs a building of its own which will cost Rs. 25,000 and an appeal is being made to the public of the Karnatak for funds.

A MARKET FOR GRANT ROAD.

A number of tenants and occupants of premises, on the Lamington and Foras Roads E Ward, have addressed a protest to the Bombay Municipal Corporation against the proposed erection of a vegetable and mutton market on the Gilder Tank site. The proposed market, it is stated will affect the health of the people residing in the vicinity very prejudicially and create foul and unhealthy atmosphere.

They submit that most of the premises in this part and round about the Gilder Tank from Frere Bridge to the Foras Road are owned by Mr. Jiwanlal Pannalal, almost all of whose buildings are occupied by high class vegetarian Hindus mostly of modest means. A mutton market in their midst would be "a most intolerable grievance rather than a convenience." They further submit that they rather need have a garden or a playground. An open space in their midst, with the railway to the right and a cinema to the left, is an absolute necessity.

The representation further says that the Corporation has ample means and facilities to have its scheme carried out on some other plot in the locality. There is a plot behind the Eldorado Cinema owned by the Corporation on the boundary of the Railway lines well within the locality, and that apart from any special objections of which the Corporation may be aware a market thereon would be a most welcome idea.

DENIKIN K. C. B.

At military headquarters in the Caucasus General Holman has presented General Denikin with the Order of the Bath. To describe this award as gratuitous or offensive would be a large statement. We can recall no similar incident comparable with it as an outrage on the British name, a cynical affront to the British people. In an hour of crisis when, with every fresh piece of news from Russia, the policy in which Britain, France, and Japan are joined appears more disastrous and tragically wicked, our Government confers one of the highest distinctions in the gift of the Crown upon a man of whom even the Russian loyalists, whose black purposes he is serving with our help, speak with undisguised distress and scorn. The announcement reaches the British public along with news of further hideous happenings in the Don region, the reported junction of the British force with the Whites in the North, and, as a most revealing comment, the resignation in Paris of yet another important member of the American Commission. Professor Morrison, of Harvard University and the Baltic Commission, throws up his post: first, because he can no longer be a party to the Allies' policy towards the Baltic States—the policy he describes as giving them support so long as they were useful in fighting the Bolsheviks and then handing them back to Russia with our good wishes; and secondly, because "Russia can never be restored and reconstructed on a democratic basis by supporting a military dictator in Siberia." Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, and their colleagues are entirely aware that Professor Morrison speaks the mind of practically every American of standing who has seen the Russian situation at first hand—from Mr. Elihu Root to Mr. William Bullitt. And, being aware of it, they fling Denikin, K.C.B., in the face of the British people, who in five years have passed through hell to win freedom for mankind.—"Daily News."

CRICKET IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

A match was played between the Poona Gymkhana and the Signal Service Depot.

The start on Sunday was delayed by rain, but by 2-45, the 1st Gymkhana innings finished for 288. The Signal Service Depot going in, scored their first hundred in 35 minutes. The innings closed for 200. The Gymkhana again going in, scored 146 in just under an hour and a half, with two wickets in hand. Raitken made 49 in the Gymkhana's second innings.

EDITOR OF "PRATAP."

MEMORIAL FOR RELEASE.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE RIGHT HON'BLE
BARON CHELMSFORD,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.B.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned citizens of Bombay, beg to approach your Excellency with the humble prayer that your Excellency may be pleased to exercise your prerogative in the case of Lala Radha Krishna, Editor of the "Pratap" newspaper published at Lahore, who was convicted on the 7th of June 1919, by a Martial Law Commission, of an offence under Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, and sentenced to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further period of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appears from the defence statement that Lala Radha Krishna ought never to have been prosecuted. For after the passages in the "Pratap" held under the said Rule to be offensive had appeared, the said Lala Radha Krishna was given a warning by the Punjab Government. He seems to have entirely obeyed the warning for he is not said to have written anything which could, in any way, be held to be an exaggeration. His prosecution therefore was in substance the prosecution of a man who had been given by the Government a *locus penitentiae* and had availed himself of it. In the petitioners' opinion, therefore, Lala Radha Krishna was entitled to immunity from prosecution.

Although the petitioners in praying for the exercise of the prerogative do not propose to enter into a close criticism of the judgment, they feel that they owe it to your Excellency that they should submit considerations apparent on the face of the judgment which warrant their prayer.

The first statement charged as false is, "By the evening of 31st March, 40 Hindus and Mahomedans were killed." This statement was made by a correspondent to the accused's newspaper and in his defence he has stated fully the circumstances which afforded him what he thought at that time reasonable ground to believe it to be true. That a number of persons were killed is not denied and *that* was the material part of the statement. The statement was made at a time when no number could be ascertained authoritatively. As soon as the Editor came to know that there was uncertainty as to the number, he retracted the statement as to the number 40 on the 4th of April saying that the number lacked confirmation. This action proves the *bona fides* of the accused.

The second statement charged as false was that people had been fired upon without any cause by the Police. This is taken from an article in the "Pratap" newspaper of 3rd April 1919 in which the Editor did not state categorically, as the indictment and the judgment based upon it wrongly assume, that the police had *as a fact* fired upon the people without any cause. What the article stated was that "*At least from the point of view* of the people" they had been so fired upon. The relevant point therefore for consideration was, was it true or was it not true *that the people believed* that they had been fired upon without any cause. There is nothing in the judgment of the Commission to show that they addressed themselves to that relevant point or that there was evidence to prove that the people did not so believe. Further the article in which the statement occurs is an admonition to the people against lawlessness and in support of order and obedience to authority.

The last and third statement charged as false, and found to be such by the Commission, is that most of the killed and wounded were innocent and that people had thrown stones and brickbats after the authorities had taken the initiative. Your humble petitioners crave leave most respectfully to submit that it is putting too great a strain upon the law of crime even under Rule 25 made under the Defence of India Act, to hold, as the Commission has held, that it is a false statement to say that most of the killed and wounded were innocent. When a mob assembles, and the Police forced by the mob's attitude and lawless demeanour fires to restore public order, the Police can make no discrimination between the guilty and the innocent and as a fact the firing results in the deaths of both. How can it be said or held that the statement is as a fact false and that the accused had no reasonable ground to believe it to be true? The fact that Col. Beadon, the Deputy-Commissioner of Delhi, raised subscriptions for the wounded and their dependents, shows that the statement was not, partially at least, false.

As to the other part of the indictment, *viz.*, (1) that there was no necessity for firing and (2) that people had thrown stones and brickbats after the Police had taken the initiative, your petitioners submit that (1) is not a statement of fact, but an expression of opinion, and Rule 25 (*a*) under which the accused was charged does not make an offence of an erroneous opinion. As to (2) the judgment fails to take into account the fact that the statement in question is qualified by the assertion in the same article that it is possible that some people threw stones and brickbats and that that led the Police to fire.

For the reasons herein set forth Your petitioners venture to submit that this is pre-eminently a case for the exercise of Your Excellency's prerogative and pray that in virtue thereof Lala Radha Krishna will be released forthwith.

Yours Excellency's most obedient servants,

Bombay, 19th July, 1919.

NARAYAN G. CHANDAVARKAR.
DINSHA E. WACHA.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT.
B. J. DESAI.
FAIZ B. TYEBJI.
HATIM TYEBJI.
JAMNALAL BACHHRAJ.
DEVJI DAMODARDAS.
LALJI NARANJI AND
Mr. C. M. Curmetjee
Mr. K. M. Munshi
Mr. V. F. Taraporvala
Mr. Tricamdas Dwarkadas
Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas
Mr. L. B. Tairsee
Mr. N. M. Joshi
Mr. Mahadev H. Desai
Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee
Mr. Narandas Purshotam.

CABLE CONGESTION.

OVERMUCH TRAFFIC AND FREQUENT INTERRUPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 21.

In the House of Commons on Post Office estimates, Mr. Illingworth stated that there was rather less delay on cables except to Egypt and Australia. They were suffering from overmuch traffic and frequent interruptions. The normal capacity of these cables was 253,000 words daily, but the conditions led to reduction to 157,000. Government traffic was eighteen times greater than before the war and now occupied twenty-five per cent. of the total capacity of the Eastern cables. He estimated that the abolition of censorship and the introduction of private codes on July 23rd would decrease the traffic between twenty and thirty per cent. although cable companies estimated more. Nobody regretted more than the companies the great inconvenience to business men experienced which made the transaction of business to the East almost impossible.

KARACHI TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 21.

Replying to Mr. Walter Guiness in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the offer of a new enquiry to General Shaw with regard to the Karachi troop train incident would be open for another week after which the matter must drop if the offer was not accepted.

REPATRIATION OF UNFIT BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 21.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he had no reason to think that the repatriation of unfit British officers in India would be delayed but he would enquire.

INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS' PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 21.

Replying to Mr. Newman in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he was corresponding with the Army Council in regard to the payment of the Army Medical Corps officers in India in sterling at 1/8 rate of exchange.

STEAMER WAR ROMAN ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 21.

ADEN, July 14.—The British steamer War Roman, Batavia for Falmouth, is ashore six miles South-West of Ras Hafun, the Italian Soma'i Coast, and is asking for assistance. The natives are gathering round the ship and are swimming off. The crew are still on board.

NEW BISHOP OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

The Rev. J. H. Linton has been appointed Bishop of Persia.

CABLE ITEMS.

London Cricket: Leicester versus. Lancs. Match, drawn

It is announced that a war medal in bronze will be granted to all British subjects, enrolled in the native labour corps.

Their Majesties will give a garden party at the Buckingham Palace on July 25th attended solely by war-workers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

There has been no rain west of the line through Karachi and Lahore, but over the rest of the country the monsoon has been fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad; local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Bombay, Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces east, the Punjab, Central India, Madras Deccan.

The Principal amounts are:—Cherrapunji seven inches, Chittagong two, Calcutta one and a half, Burdwan, one, Mymensingh and Darjeeling three, Bogra seven, Dinajpur, two, Hazaribagh and Gaya, one and a half, Purnea three, Naya Dumka one, Mukteswar and Mussooree one and a half, Ludhiana three, Ambala a half, Jodhpur a quarter, Ajmer, Dwarka and Veraval a half, Rajkot three, Bhuj a quarter, Neemich and Jubbulpore one and a half, Pachmarhi one, Seoni a half, Bombay two, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa one. Karwar four, Aurangabad a half, Nizamabad, Gulbarga and Raichur a quarter, and Hanamkonda three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. E. DINSHAW is pleased that an English reader acknowledges the recent political efforts of Parsis.

MR. H. TRAMBEKLAL writes to say that a cheap grain shop selling at prices below the Controller's rates has been open in Dokawardi Galee, opposite Bhulashwar, Fire Brigade Station.

MR. K. R. KORGAWKER is grateful regarding the peoposal to erect a memorial in honour of the Maratha regiments and suggests the erection of a memorial in Poona as well.

VASANT-RAJ expresses regret at the unpatriotic attitude of some Jain Sadhus towards the Swadeshi movement.

CARE-TAKER complains of the nuisance created at night by the so-called Bhagani-Mandalis or prayer-clubs, who raise a pandemonium by their singing and loud beating of cymbals, etc., until the early hours of the morning, making sleep impossible to the neighbours.

S. V. RAO writes that the affairs of the Hindu University are not so satisfactory as they appear to be outwardly and refers to Mr. Bhagandas's letter to the press as giving a true picture of the situation.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN CEYLON.

PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT DESPATCH URGED.

At a meeting of the Ceylon National Congress Committee, held on 12th July, 1919, at the Tower Hall, Maradana, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This Committee is of opinion that the Reform Despatch of the Governor of Ceylon to the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be immediately published in Ceylon to afford the public an opportunity of presenting their views on the proposed Reforms before any final decision is arrived at.

2. This Committee respectfully requests the Secretary of State for the Colonies to sanction the immediate publication in Ceylon of the said despatch and to grant an interview to a Ceylon deputation.

3. This Committee authorises the Secretaries to correspond with the Government and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to secure the publication of the said despatch.

4. This Committee is of opinion that Ceylon is entitled to more liberal reforms than India, and is an excellent field for the rapid realisation of full self-government. Such treatment of Ceylon, this Committee believes, will be the surest proof to India and the world of the genuineness of the desire of the Imperial Government to carry into effect the British ideals of liberty, self-development, and self-determination for all peoples, great and small, whether within the Empire or without, the complicated and difficult problems which arise in India being absent in Ceylon.

5. That three or more of the following gentlemen, viz., Messrs. H. J. C. Pereira, F. R. Senanayake, D. B. Jayatillaka, Barristers-at-law, Rev. Father Nicholas Perera, Dr. V. Gabriel, Professor Wickramesinghe, and Mr. W. Arthur de Silva, be appointed delegates of the Ceylon Reform Conference of 1918 to interview the Secretary of State with regard to the proposed Constitutional Reforms.

6. That the following telegram be despatched to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Milner, London.

We respectfully beg you sanction immediate publication of Governor's Reform despatch. We appoint three or more of the following our deputation to you (viz.) Barristers Pereira, Javatillaka, Senanayake, Professor Wickramasinghe, Father Perera, Dr. Gabriel and Arthur Silva. We beg you suspend final decision pending interview. Ceylon entitled to more liberal treatment than India, being excellent field for the realisation of self-government, subject to Imperial supervision. Such concession will prove to India and the world the genuineness of the Imperial Government's desire for the realisation of the British ideals of liberty, self-development and self-determination for all peoples. We pray for Reforms on the lines of the resolutions of the Reforms Conference of 1918.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Secretary of State has authorised the Ottawa Mint to sell on his behalf telegraphic transfers on India without limit of amount for gold to be tendered at that Mint at the rate of one rupee for 9.4168 grains of fine gold.

RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICES.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Saturday evening, at the invitation of the Collector of Thana, a large gathering of the inhabitants of Thana District met at the Collector's bungalow, where a durbar was held in connection with the Peace celebration.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, the Collector of Thana, addressed the assembly in English and afterwards in Marathi.

He then presented medals for services rendered in connection with war recruiting work, to Mr. Francis Jigsol Patel, Police Patel of Bandra, Mr. K. N. Khandalavala, and Mr. D. V. Parulekar, of Virar.

Official and Personal.

Mr. M. P. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law left on the 19th instant for England.

The Governor of Bombay has appointed the 22nd proximo as the day for the election of an Additional Member to the Bombay Legislative Council, from the Mahomedan community in place of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, resigned.

Drs. D. D. Sathaye and M. B. Velkar, who are proceeding to England, have been elected as the representatives of the Indian Labour League.

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BOMBAY.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 P. M. (S. T.) at the **Excelsior Theatre,** to protest against the action of the Government in deporting **Mr. B.G. Horniman** without trial.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 22nd July, 1919.

THE HYDERABAD ARRESTS.

The high-handedness of the local officials of Sind in searching the residence and office of the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, as disclosed by the replies of Government to questions put by Messrs. Parekh, Paranjpye and Belvi at the last Council meeting, seems to indicate, as we have already stated on a previous occasion, that there is something rotten in the administration of Sind. We revert to this subject because the matter, in the interest of just and good administration, cannot be allowed to rest where the Government apparently seem to have left it. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri was admittedly out of Hyderabad from the 26th March to the 4th April last and this fact must have been known to the local officials, since, if we are correctly informed, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's departure from and arrival in Hyderabad are always duly reported by the C. I. D. Yet in spite of this, information was lodged that he and five other respectable gentlemen of Hyderabad met at his office on the 28th March and conspired to have the shops in the town closed on the 30th, even by force, if necessary, and that he and the others were seen on the 30th March going about the town instructing boys to compel people to close their shops by force. A patently suspicious circumstance about this information was that it was lodged not on the 30th March or a day or two later, but as late as 26th April. It is difficult to understand the reasons for this protracted delay. The Superintendent of Police, however, admitted, in the course of his examination in the recent "Hindvasi" case, that he had gone to Karachi on 24th and 25th April and was present at a confidential conference there, presumably of officials. Within a few hours of his return to Hyderabad the information referred to was lodged by a "public servant"—evidently a subordinate police officer.

As to whether or not there was any real connection between the confidential official conference at Karachi and the lodging of the information it is not possible to say anything definite, but unless the matter is cleared up, the popular impression that they are somehow connected will not be removed. On the strength, however, of this palpably false information the houses of eight respectable gentlemen were searched and five of them arrested under Sections 117, 141 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code and released on heavy bail ranging from Rs. 50,000 downwards. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri could not be arrested because he happened to be at Karachi on the day of the arrests, but his absence did not deter the police from searching his residence and a part of his office on that day. Why, on his arrival at Hyderabad the next day, he escaped arrest is a mystery which needs to be cleared up. A few questions arise from this brief narration of the facts of this deplorable episode. Government have admitted that Mr. Bhurgri's name was included in the first report as one of the accused persons who committed offences of unlawful assembly and abetment of rioting at Hyderabad on 30th March. They, however, at the same time admit that Mr. Bhurgri was not in Hyderabad between 26th March and 4th April. It is, therefore, as clear as noon day that the information lodged by the police was a piece of deliberate concoction which resulted in the wanton humiliation of six respectable gentlemen of Hyderabad including a leader of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's position and standing in the country. The public are entitled to ask the Government of Bombay what steps they propose to take with a view to see that the officials, who were responsible for this act of manifest high-handedness and injustice, receive due exemplary punishment. We believe the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri has an indisputably good claim for civil action against those responsible for ordering and effecting the search of his office and residence and very likely but for the fact that he was urgently required to leave for England on 7th June as a member of the Moslem League and All-India Home Rule League deputations, the public would have heard more of this incident.

But whatever action Mr. Bhurgri might hereafter take as a private individual, we are here concerned solely with the public aspect of the question. We can assure Sir George Lloyd's Government that unless immediate steps are taken in regard to those directly and indirectly concerned in the lodging of the false information and its consequences, public confidence in British justice, already rudely shaken by recent happenings in other parts of the country, will be further weakened and the control of the Government of Bombay on the [illegible] of officials in Sind, which are assuming proportions of a scandal, will be all the more ineffective than now is. Nor do we believe will the relations of Government being again called in regard to affairs in Sind be the less hereafter. We have some reason to believe that Sir George Lloyd does not intend to adopt the maxim of his predecessors in regard to control over Sind administration—the maxim of "Government by Neglect." We, therefore, hope he will take early action in regard to this affair. But we very strongly feel that it is not sufficient in this case to follow the usual Government procedure of taking secret departmental action against the offending officials. The least that Government can do to render such deplorable high-handedness impossible in the future is to make their action in the matter known to the public, who cannot otherwise obviously and quite reasonably be satisfied that proper justice has been done. Publicity in regard to Government's action in this case is of the essence of the matter.

Notes of the Day.

To-day's Protest Meeting.

We need hardly draw the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the meeting to be held to-day under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association to protest against the deportation of Mr. Horniman The meeting will be held at the Excelsior Theatre at 6 p.m. and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit will take the chair. In Lord Morley's language, to defend arbitrary actions like the deportation of Mr. Horniman was as easy to a capable Secretary of State as to denounce them, and whatever views Mr. Montagu may personally hold, he has been apparently endeavouring to support the Government, lest its prestige be damaged. It is very instructive, however, that neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India have deemed it fit to offer a more reasonable,—a more sensible—justification for the step taken than that given by Mr. Montagu in Parliament. We believe they have none. Lord Morley admonished the Indian Government more than once to "avoid a *single case* of investigation in the absence of the accused", because even if there was no substantial injustice in it, it had "an ugly Continental, Austrian, Russian look about it which will stir a good deal of doubt or wrath here, quite besides the Radical Ultras." He was "sometimes amazed, and a trifle horrified," he said, at "the loose free-and-easy way" in which Anglo-Indian bureaucrats formed their judgments without the strict standards of proof, evidence, fact, observed by every conscientious critic or historian.

Lord Morley on Deportations.

"One last word about the eternal subject of deportation", he wrote in another letter, "You may take my word for it, my dear Viceroy, that if we do not use this harsh weapon with the utmost care and scruple—*always where the material is dubious giving the suspected man the benefit of the doubt*—you may depend upon it, I say, that both you and I will be called to severe account even by the people who are now applauding us for vigour." On another occasion he wrote:

"It startles me that even hard Tchinovniks like your—and your—should so far forget that they are the servants and agents of Parliament in a free country, and should dream that a S. S. could live one hour after the assembling of Parliament, who should have assented to these new provisions. I see that—says that this drastic power of muzzling an agitator will save the necessity of urging deportation. He must have forgotten what I very explicitly told him, that 'I would not sanction deportation except for a man of whom there was solid reason to believe that violent disorder was the direct and deliberately planned result of his action.'"

"Who are these—and—?" Lord Morley goes on to say:

"The very men who resisted you in your Arundel reforms—the most admirable and prudent thing that has been done in our time! The very men, or the sort of men, who urge us to take advantage of disorder at Lahore and Pindi, as a plea for dropping Arundel reforms! . . . . . My decision will have reached you by wire before this, but I shall be much surprised if it is anything else than a flat veto. If a man's harangue provokes a riot, why don't they lock him for riot? Have they not police enough? If not police, what then has become of the 'obligatory garrison'? It is all very well to say that these proposals are held by the G. of I. to be necessary 'for the peace of the country.' But what is the use of saying that when Parliament won't accept it? And I, for one, should think I was abusing the confidence of Parliament if I tried to make them accept it."

Freedom and Justice to be Restored.

If the present Secretary of State had remembered his own previous indictment of the "too iron, too wooden and too anti-deluvian" machinery, he would have borne in mind that "in moments of excitement people are uncommonly liable to confuse suspicions and possibilities with certainty and reality." If Mr. Montagu had put his foot definitely down on the reactionary activities of the Indian Government, there would have been far greater tranquility throughout the land and the injustice which is being done in the name of law and order would never have been done. Mr. Horniman's unjust deportation, it has been remarked, has merely driven underground the discontents of the people. We hope the meeting this evening will with a determined voice plead for the restoration of freedom and justice. Only "a flat veto" of all the reactionary acts and measures of the Government of India and a frank reversal of the repressive policy can restore confidence among the public.

Scuttling the Vessel.

Sir James Meston was the first witness to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee and, as expected, he made use of the occasion to urge some of the special views of the Government of India for which he was known to be responsible. In the matter of constitutional reform, Sir James Meston has been, since his elevation to the Executive Council, the power behind the throne in India. For the importunate manner in which the case for a divided purse in the provinces has been argued, Sir James Meston is known to be responsible. If the dual provincial Government was to work successfully, it depended, Sir James Meston said on the clearer demarcation of the two halves of Government. We are all apprehensive of the possible dangers connected with the experiment of demarcation, but if there is one thing more than another fatal to the success of the scheme, it is the division of purse which he is urging. It is no secret that Sir William Meyer was not the vehement opponent of the single purse system that Sir James Meston is. His case is that the separate purse system will avoid the dangers of friction and will serve as a "tremendous stimulant" to each half to develop its own resources. As regards the first objection, it is calculated to destroy the possibilities of popular influence through the Minister in the working of "reserved subjects." In a word, by seeking to avoid friction which is an evil, he would introduce the greater evil of securing perfect absolutism in the administration of reserved subjects. As it is the immunity of reserved departments against popular control is liable to bring real hardships and some failure in the evolution of real responsibility in the provinces.

Upper and Nether Stones.

If the first contention of Sir James Meston is meant to destroy the advantages of genuine consultation which is commended in the Joint Report, the second contention entirely ignores the perils to the taxpayer. If each half is left to find, in its isolation, a "tremendous stimulant" to the development of its own resources, who will suffer by the competition? The bureaucratic argument about the prospect of saving money by further internal economy is that that there is very little scope for it. Assuming it is so, how will the "development of resources react on the people? There will be from the beginning a subdued rivalry between the two halves in their methods of augmenting their resources and since all scope of mutual adjustment is *ex hypothesi* ruled out, there will be a scramble for securing more funds from the harassed people. For the official Government, the game is easy, thanks to the certifying powers of the Governor on which they can always depend in the name of peace, order and good government. On the other hand, the Minister will have the odious and, in the circumstances, the irritating task of getting his additional share through the favour of the Legislative Council. To make his function thoroughly spurious and discredited, the device is good, and to insure the official Government in its position of secluded despotism, the idea is excellent. But apart from the internal difficulties of the experiment of diarchy under these conditions, the position of the people harassed in hot rivalry from two sides will be intolerable. The very use of the word "tremendous" deepens our dread. And the result of adopting Sir James Meston's suggestion will be the exploding of the scheme at the start.

The Late Dr. Nair

We deeply regret to announce the death of Dr. T. M. Nair in London. Dr. Nair was a man of remarkable talents and it is well-known that for the best part of his career he was a staunch and uncompromising patriot. Though he was a doctor by profession, he had the qualities of a lawyer which with his doughty temper made him in public and in private a most spirited personality. His work on the Factory Commission showed the intimate knowledge he possessed of the conditions of Labour in India. He had made a special study of the systems of local self-government in Europe and he was one of our best authorities on the subject in India. Further, the Madras Corporation owes him a considerable debt of gratitude, and it is well-known that his enthusiasm for sanitation and public health was an asset to the city. That a man of his distinction and culture should have found himself engaged in a violent outcry against Brahmins was a matter of pity, though, we would say that the exclusiveness of a certain type of Brahmins, now fortunately running extinct, helped to embitter him to some extent. In the end it developed into a personal frenzy with Dr. Nair which made him ally himself with political classes he would have, in his steadier days, scorned to associate with. He was a brilliant debater and an incisive writer, and the public would miss him as a controversialist for a long time to come.

Reforms in Ceylon.

Elsewhere we publish the resolutions passed by the Committee of the Ceylon National Congress on the subject of the Despatch which the Government of Ceylon have forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The public of Ceylon have been for sometime past clamouring for the publication of this Despatch so that they may express their opinions thereon and suggest any modifications deemed necessary. Even the Anglo-Indian papers in Ceylon have joined the demand. Questions were asked in Parliament on the 1st and 6th instant and in the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 16th instant, but both the Secretary of State and the Local Government have refused to publish the Despatch. We do not see why the Ceylon Government should be observing so much secrecy about their Despatch and why the wise course adopted by the Government of India in publishing the Montagu-Chelmsford Report should not be followed in Ceylon. The public of Ceylon should be given sufficient time to consider the official reform proposals and formulate their demands.

(Continued from column 6.)

good of the people, are for the preservation of the stage of civilisation reached. I only ask that just as we face facts, so should you; Authority has been undisciplined for as long a period in human history as mobs have been lawless; and a Revising Court for the review of Martial Law transactions is only a mild measure of discipline which cannot be set aside as superfluous by men who know the fallibility of military justice.

Will you intercede? will you act? will you transcend official formulae? will you try to save?—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, July 21.

*Previous letters appeared on 18th, 19th and 21st instant.

Open Letters.*

IV (and last).

TO

Sir George Lloyd,
Lord Ronaldshay,
Lord Willingdon.

Gentlemen,—I am developing the idea that visible Liberal institutions are only a part of the Liberal reservoir of a nation, and that in the temper of the people, in the public spirit of eminent citizens, in the watchfulness of the unofficial sentinels of public freedom, there is an atmosphere of invisible liberalism which in emergencies, surprises with its activities. Previous Open Letters have suggested that the personal powers of the Viceroy, the Indian Member of the Executive Council when he is equal to the special reason for his appointment, the stepping down of the Elder Statesmen to give unsolicited advice to a perturbed public and helping to shape its opinion—these would be, in the present emergency, some of the forces to keep liberalism alive in the general mind. In this letter I am to lay before you the further possibility, that where there is the will, Governors of Indian provinces may become elements of hope to the defeated liberalism in Indian territories outside their jurisdiction. This proposition is so contrary to the prevalent notion of official etiquette, that I must bespeak some patient hearing in its behalf; for I have little doubt of its soundness and its value.

A British Indian Governor is not a ruler taken from a governing class or caste. He is a legislator and administrator who has been a plain citizen before, and will be a citizen again and is personally interested therefore in keeping the fountain of legislation and administration clean. Mr John Morley, when out of office, might be batoned by the Irish Constabulary and has therefore a special reason to prevent such occurrences when he is Chief Secretary. But more than that, the happenings in neighbouring provinces cannot be indifferent to rulers of the Anglo-Saxon race. The American Senate has pronounced on the Irish Question. An American President went to war with Spain because of the mis-government of Cuba. Colonial Parliament have addressed British Ministers on behalf of Ireland. The pale reflections of the deep divisions in England on the recall of Governor Eyre still colour people's judgments on the administration of dependencies. The deportations in Egypt and their present concealment suggest a parallel for Indian events. If Martial Law has been badly administered in the Punjab, you cannot remain quiet, as British citizens, you will not remain quiet. As citizens, you cannot endure that the foundations of public life be shaken anywhere in the British Empire, that men should be transported for life because they call meetings, intefere at personal risk to preserve law and order, give (surely sensible) advice about the easiest method of placating crowds, and that they should be held up to execration as self-appointed self-advertising leaders when they fell into line to do duty as public citizens. This is to confuse elementary notions of citizenship; this is to lay down the rule that the people have no initiative; that internal forces to restore equilibrium are to be penalised, that no citizen is to be prompted to action by his civic sense. You cannot uphold this if true, you cannot ignore this on the ground that it cannot be true; it *has* been true in other places, it may easily be true in the Punjab; you cannot help asking for an inquiry and review and revision at the very least; you may ask for these privately, if a public request should give offence. If as citizens you cannot escape doing so much, as *men* you have to feel more. The transported leaders have wives, children and friends; they have been left resourceless to continue living, they have been left in grief and woe at the disgrace which they see inflicted on their family and name; this *might* be the result of *justice*; but if justice is voiced by a Court Martial, if the accused have been denied defence by counsel of their choice, is there no reason for reconsideration? Some of the sufferers are inevitably people from your own provinces; will you let them suffer without representing their case to the other Government? It is Englishmen's boast to rule India in the interests of India, better than the best Indians can rule themselves. I believe it! But put to yourselves this test; if you were governors of the Indian race, imbued with the highest English standards of rulership, citizenship and manhood—if a daughter of yours turned to you for protection of husband or son transported for life for acts seemingly meritorious, rather than criminal—*would* you sit quiet, drugged by rules of official etiquette, when she appealed to you to get the transportation and confiscation reconsidered in the light of *open* justice? Put yourselves in this position for a moment, and you may understand the fine passion of the poet Tagore; and if you "understand and forgive" Tagore, will you not move for the instantaneous appointment of a Revising Commission? You are British citizens and men, and the British tradition calls on you to intercede; you are British governors, and you should make haste to protect men and women from your Province affected by the operation of exceptional measures under another Government; you are British statesmen, and must see to it that the unquestionable dissatisfaction all over India with the events in the Punjab does not prejudice your less martial and more conciliatory administration. You represent the sovereign; and in a country where *sarkar* is *ma-bap* to the hundreds of millions, and where the sovereign is incarnated *sarkar*, your intercession for the good name of the sovereign should add a personal flavour to the King's relations with Indian citizens, should discredit the dismal feeling that the Government of India is only a huge machine. Let no cynic persuade you, to sniff at the *ma-bap* relation: let no King Lear legend about ungrateful children mar your parental joy in your work: feel and talk like that wisest father in literature:—

Well, well, we fathers can but *care*,
but cast
Our bread upon the waters.

After all, do not our rulers get more than they give? I give an unreserved acknowledgment that in presence of proved exceptional crime, exceptional powers to Governments are a necessity, are for the

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

SIR J. MESTON'S EVIDENCE.

"STUPENDOUS GROWTH OF SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 21.

The Joint Committee held its first sitting to-day when Mrs. Besant and a number of Indians were present. Sir James Meston who was the first witness, stated that the Government of India fully appreciated the gravity and magnitude of their responsibilities and felt it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the experiment of creating for the first time in history a democracy in an Eastern country. The Government of India treated the scheme as a draft. They had tried to avoid dangers and suggest measures for getting round them. They had tried to turn it from an architectural structure into a working plan from which a structure could be built. The Government of India whole-heartedly agreed with every vital principle of the Bill, and he denied that there had been any attempt to whittle down the scheme.

The Government of India accepted the proposal as a general rule that the provincial executive councils should contain only one official member, but they considered there should be a second where the Governor was a stranger to India.

The Government of India had not yet made up their minds with regard to the direction over councils. Though they agreed to the principle of a large elective majority they were a little apprehensive that the wide power given in another case of subjecting provincial subjects to Indian legislation might be regarded as going further than the report. It was of course desirable that the provinces should be able to deal with social reform and matters such as the abuse of religious charities.

CLEARER DEMARCATION OF TWO HALVES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The Government of India objected to the proposal to pool the revenues of the provinces. If dual provincial government was to work successfully, it depended on the clearer demarcation of two halves of governments. The Government of India proposed that each half should control the revenues of its own departments, and this would be a tremendous stimulant to each to develop its own resources. Otherwise, if money were transferred there might be a suggestion for prohibition with a loss of revenue, while they might also be pressed to reduce the police expenditure. The Government of India suggested this division also in order to diminish friction and avoid wrangle lasting five months every year. It would also be difficult for any department to start the important scheme extending over years, unless their income was certain. The joint powers proposal was also opposed by prominent Indians who would have much to do with bringing the scheme into operation.

The Government of India would see no virtue in electing two chambers of the provincial legislature from the same narrow indirectly voting source. They had always pressed for direct representation and would prefer a senatorial electorate. Another point was that there was no control over the Secretary of State, who could alter the whole constitution by making rules.

DESIRE FOR LARGER SHARE IN ADMINISTRATION.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Sir James Meston said that the Government of India would like to see the provinces enabled to borrow on the security of their own revenues. Reviewing the situation in India Sir James Meston emphasised the rapidity with which interest in politics and a desire for a larger share in the administration of their own affairs had penetrated the people and also the spontaneous growth of the real spirit of nationalism.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Sir James Meston said he did not think there was any vital hostility between castes in India.

Sir J. D. Rees asked "Do you think that the continuance of the bureaucratic regime in India is no longer possible or compatible with carrying on Government without continual discontent and trouble?"

Sir James Meston replied that he thought that steadily increasing modifications were necessary. The Committee adjourned to 21st July.

WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 21.

In the House Commons Col. Yate asked who were the gentlemen at present in England who were well qualified to explain the views of local governments in India before the Joint Committee.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had given the Committee the names of all the gentlemen at present in England, who seemed qualified to give evidence and the Committee would decide whom to hear.

SOVIET DICTATOR GETS FIVE YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Munich states that Toller, recently the Soviet Dictator of Bavaria, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

HASAN IMAM AND PAL PROCEEDNG TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The three members elected to the Congress Deputation to England have been booked to sail from Bombay by the s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind on the 2nd August. They are Messrs. Hassan Imam of Bihar, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar of Madras and Bipin Chunder Pal of Bengal. It is understood that Messrs. Chinchiah from Andhra province, C. V. Vaidya from Bombay, Fazlul Huq from Bengal and Dr. Sathaye, Secretary of the Congress Deputation Committee, will also proceed to England later on.

DEATH OF DR. NAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21.

The "Madras Times" announces the death of Dr. T. M. Nair in England on the 17th instant.

SECOND AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The Second Special Tribunal which was to have begun sitting to-day, stands adjourned to to-morrow. Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I.C.S., President, soon after the assembling of the tribunal at 12 noon announced he would not proceed with the work that day, as no direct orders of appointment had been received by him.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON C. I. D. INSPECTOR.

MR SHANKARLAL ACQUITTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 21.

Mr. Currie, Additional District Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day, in the case in which Shanker Lal and four others were charged in connection with assaulting a C. I. D. Inspector, during the April riots. Shanker Lal and Karim Bux were acquitted. Saed and Yasin were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each and Bhawan Kishore to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR E. CARSON'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S VIEW.

"NOT AN OFFENCE AGAINST LAW."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

In the House of Commons' debate, criticising Sir Edward Carson's speech on Mr. Clynes' motion for adjournment, the Attorney-General declared that the speech was not an offence against the law. There was nothing in it, however much the speech might be regretted, upon which legal proceedings could be founded.

Mr. Adamson declared that the Government's attitude was as dangerous as the speech itself. The decision was irreconcilable with the treatment of certain Labourites still imprisoned.

Mr. Bonar Law asked if a prosecution was desired with a view to influencing public opinion, although Government knew there was no case.

Mr. Adamson: If the Attorney-General is right, there are other means of signifying the disapproval of Government.

Mr. Bonar Law added that it was a very unfortunate incident, but he was satisfied with the Attorney-General's answer. The Government could not take action unless advised that the speech was illegal.

Mr. Clynes' motion was rejected by 217 votes to 73.

NATIONALISATION.

"DAWN OF BETTER THINGS."

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS ON CONTROL OF MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July

There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords, to-day, on nationalisation. The majority of speakers were [illegible] hostile, Lord Inchcape declaring that nationalisation of the leading industries would reduce Britain to the position of a fourth-class power in a few years.

Lord Milner admitted that the situation was serious; but he believed he saw the dawn of better things. He was convinced there was an irresistible trend in all the world towards a greater measure of State ownership and control; but such did not mean the control for which Lord Milner suggested an experiment controlled working of all the mines in a area for a month. He maintained that there would have been a complete [illegible] in the later years of war without the control of coal, food, shipping, etc.

YORK RAILWORKERS DECIDE ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

A mass meeting of all the grades of railworkers at York decided on an immediate strike.

STRIKE OF 150,000 YORKSHIRE MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

One hundred and fifty thousand Yorkshire miners have struck. The dispute concerns the execution of Sankey award.

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

RESOLUTION OF MINERS' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

The Miners' Conference passed a resolution agreeing to co-operate with Government, if Government undertook to introduce legislation for the nationalisation of mines.

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

Nearly all the trains in the North-Eastern Railway have stopped, owing to the strike of railwaymen for the relaxation of eye-test for drivers. The National Union of Railwaymen have instructed the North-Eastern members to remain at work, pending negotiations.

PLEDGE OF NO STOPPAGE OF WORK.

MINERS' CONFERENCE DECIDE NOT TO GIVE ONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

The Miners' Conference overwhelmingly decided not to give the pledge asked by Mr. Bonar Law on July 14th that there would be no stoppages for three months.

BANTAMWEIGHT BOXING MATCH.

JIMMY WILDE BEATS PAL-MOORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

In a bantamweight boxing competition at the Olympia (twenty rounds) for a purse of five thousand sterling, Jimmy Wilde beat Pal-Moore (United States) on points. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, also General Pershing, were present.

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH COMMUNISTS.

RIGHT SOCIALIST PARTY'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

BERLIN.—The Right Socialist Party has decided to sever the relations with the Communists who, it is alleged, are aiming at a Soviet Republic.

APANESE AND GERMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA.

COPY OF TREATIES TO BE FURNISHED TO U. S. SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed unanimously a resolution demanding the State Department to furnish copies of any treaties affecting the Japanese and German rights in China, particularly the Chino-German Convention of 1898 and the Chino-Japanese Treaty of 1915.

MR. GANDHI AND CIVIL RESISTANCE.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION TO CONTINUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government of India have given me, through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, a grave warning that resumption of Civil Disobedience is likely to be attended with serious consequences to the public security. This warning has been enforced by His Excellency the Governor himself at interviews to which I was summoned. In response to this warning and to the urgent desire, publicly expressed, by Dewan Bahadur Govinda Raghava Iyer, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and several Editors, I have, after deep consideration, decided not to resume Civil Resistance for the time being. I may add that several prominent friends belonging to what is called the Extremist party have given me the same advice on the sole ground of their fear of recrudescence of violence on the part of those who might not have understood the doctrine of Civil Resistance. When in common with most other Satyagrahis I came to the conclusion that time was ripe for the resumption of the Civil Resistance part of Satyagraha I sent a respectful letter to His Excellency the Viceroy advising him of my intention so to do and urging that Rowlatt Legislation should be withdrawn, that an early declaration be made as to the appointment of a strong and impartial committee to investigate the Punjab disturbances, with power to revise the sentences passed and that Babu Kalinath Roy who was, as could be proved from the record of the case, unjustly convicted, should be released. The Government of India deserve thanks for the decision in Mr. Roy's case. Though it does not do full justice to Mr. Roy, the very material reduction in the sentence is a substantial measure of justice. I have been assured that the Committee of Inquiry such as I have urged for is in the process of being appointed. With these indications of good will, it would be unwise on my part not to listen to the warning given by the Government. Indeed my acceptance of the Government's advice is a further demonstration of the true nature of Civil Resistance. A Civil Resister never seeks to embarrass Government. He often co-operates and does not hesitate civilly to resist where Resistance becomes a duty. He attains the goal by creating good will, believing as he does that unfailing exercise of good will even in the face of unjust acts of a Government can only result in good will being ultimately returned by the Government. Further suspension of Civil Resistance is, therefore, nothing but a practical application of Satyagraha.

Yet it is no smaller matter for me to suspend Civil Resistance even for a day while Rowlatt Legislation continues to disfigure our Statute Book. The Lahore and Amritsar judgments make suspension still more difficult. Those judgments read by me with an unbiassed mind have left an indelible impression that most of the Punjab Leaders have been convicted without sufficient proof and that the punishments inflicted on them are inhuman and outrageous. The judgments go to show that they have been convicted for no other reason than that they were connected with stubborn agitation against Rowlatt Legislation. I would, if I had my way, have therefore preferred to court imprisonment to retaining the restricted liberty vouchsafed to me by the Government of India. But a Satyagrahi has to swallow many a bitter pill and the present suspension is one such. I feel that I shall better serve the country and the Government and those Punjabi Leaders who in my opinion have been so unjustly convicted and so cruelly sentenced, by suspension of Civil Resistance for the time being.

But this suspension while it lightens my responsibility by reason of the feared outbreak of violence, makes it incumbent upon the Government and the eminent public men who have advised suspension to see that the Rowlatt Legislation is removed without delay.

I have been accused of throwing lighted matches. If my occasional Civil Resistance be a lighted match, Rowlatt Legislation and persistence in retaining it on the Statute Book is a thousand matches scattered throughout India, and the only way to avoid Civil Resistance altogether is to withdraw that legislation. Nothing that the Government have published in justification of that legislation has moved the Indian public from the attitude of opposition to it.

I have thus suspended Civil Resistance to hasten the end of that Legislation. But Satyagrahis will pay for its removal by their lives if it cannot be removed by lesser means. The period of suspension is for Satyagrahis an opportunity for further discipline in an enlightened and willing obedience to the laws of the State. The right of Civil Resistance is derived from the duty of obedience voluntarily performed. And Satyagraha consists not merely, or even chiefly, in civilly resisting laws, but mainly in promoting national welfare by strict adherence to Truth. I would respectfully advise fellow-Satyagrahis and seek the co-operation of all great and small in the propagation of pure Swadeshi and promotion of Hindu-Moslem Unity.

Swadeshi is, I hold, a necessity of national existence. No Englishmen or Indian can view with equanimity the huge enforced waste of the labour of twenty crore peasants during half the year. That labour can be quickly and immediately utilised only by restoring to the women their spinning wheels and to the men their handlooms. This means the elimination of the unnatural Lancashire interest and the Japanese menace. The elimination of the unnatural Lancashire interest purifies the British connection and makes the position of equality possible. The elimination of the Japanese menace will avert a national and Imperial disaster. Extension of Japan's hold upon India through her commerce can end only in India's degradation or a bloody war.

The Hindu-Moslem Unity is equally a national and Imperial necessity. A voluntary league between Hindus, Mahomedans and Englishmen is a league in my conception infinitely superior to and purer than the League of Nations, just formed. Permanent Union between Hindus and Mahomedans is the preliminary to such Triple Union. That Unity can be materially advanced by the Hindus wholeheartedly associating themselves with the Mahomedans in their very just aspirations regarding the Caliphate, the holy Mecca and the other holy places of Islam.

The Swadeshi propaganda and work for Hindu-Moslem Unity require powers of organisation, honesty of purpose, integrity in trade, and immense self-sacrifice and self-restraint. It is therefore easy enough to perceive that Swadeshi propaganda on the purest lines and promotion of Hindu-Moslem Unity cannot but have an indirect, though nonetheless effective, bearing on the movement for securing withdrawal of Rowlatt Legislation, for which the Government can claim no justification—little as they claim even now—when we give an unexampled demonstration of the qualities named above.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Laburnum Road, July 21.

INCOME-TAX ABATEMENT FOR FIRST CHILD.

TO BE INCREASED TO £ 40.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the income-tax abatement for the first child would be increased to forty pounds sterling.

MARTIAL LAW ORDER ON MR. ANDREWS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

Intimation has been received that the order under the Martial Law passed on Mr. C. F. Andrews against his entrance into the Punjab has been withdrawn.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BILL REJECTED BY FRENCH SENATE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 20.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

The French Senate Committee on the Woman Suffrage rejected, by 11 votes to 3, the Bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies to enable women to vote in the Parliamentary elections.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Lieutenant Governor has commuted the sentence of death passed on Hafiz Mohamed Bashir by the Martial Law Commission in the Amritsar Leader case.

VICTORY LOAN.

TOTAL 708 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the subscriptions towards the Victory Loan totalled 708 millions sterling.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Victory Loan total included four hundred and sixty millions sterling new money.

GERMANS EVACUATE LITHUANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

STOCKHOLM, July 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

A message from Kovno states that the Germans are quickly evacuating Lithuania.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

INTRODUCTION OF PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

The following extracts from the Report on Indian Education in 1917-18 (of the Educational Commissioner) are published in a Blue Book on Education just issued by the Department of Statistics, India:—

The War.

The war continued to exercise an adverse influence on educational progress. This is noticed especially in the report from Burma. The decrease in pupils which occurred there (and to a minor extent in the Punjab, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province) has not prevented a general increase. But, although the allotment of imperial grants was resumed, the embargo on the expenditure of balances continued, the staffs remained depleted and it is probably safe to assert that under normal conditions the increase would have been larger. Among minor inconveniences may be mentioned the non-receipt of the papers for the Cambridge local examinations.

The European element in the staff continued on a reduced scale owing to the absence of its members on military service. The Indian staff and the pupils of schools, especially in the Punjab, were also affected. In that province, secondary and primary schools for Indians provided from among their staff and pupils over 7,000 recruits to the Army: while European schools provided another 339 or nearly ten per cent. of the total of masters and boys enrolled in them. Punjab colleges and schools also invested six lakhs in the war loan and subscribed a lakh and a half for objects connected with the war. In addition, they obtained by their efforts other recruits and subscriptions.

The Burma report mentions 38 teachers and 660 pupils of colleges and Anglo-vernacular and European schools as on service. The European schools of Bombay contributed nearly 500, of whom 100 gained commissions. School boys in the Central Provinces and Berar did excellent work in connection with 'Our Day' celebrations. Contributions were made towards the Post Office cash certificates by means of forms specially designed for pupils.

University Corps of the Indian Defence Force were formed, and that at Bombay numbered 257 strong.

The Punjab University Signalling Section did admirable work in Mesopotamia.

The Burma report mentions that, despite the constant complaints of lack of parental control, objections on the part of parents prevented many students from joining the Defence Force.

During the year the Government of India had under consideration the measures to be adopted for the children of all Indians, of whatever rank, whether combatants or non-combatants, who had perished or become incapacitated while on active service during the war. The rules, circulated just after the close of the year, provide for free primary education with a small annual allowance to cover incidental expenses and for the award of scholarships in middle schools. Certain conditions are laid down; and it is suggested that scholarships for higher institutions might be reserved for such children. It is proposed to supplement these concessions by scholarships paid out of the silver wedding gift to Their Imperial Majesties collected by women in India. A special school for the sons of Indian Officers is also under contemplation.

The expenditure in the pre-war year and in the years of war was as follows:—

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14*	5,50,11,490	4,52,12,387	10,02,23,877
1914-15*	6,33,02,792	4,58,67,700	10,91,70,492
1915-16*	6,21,68,904	4,89,60,345	11,08,29,249
1916-17	6,14,80,471	5,14,02,597	11,28,83,068
1917-18	6,48,01,690	5,34,07,447	11,82,09,137

In the four years of war there has been an increase in educational expenditure amounting to 180 lakhs a year. During the last eight years the increase in expenditure has been Rs. 4,63,40,827, while the average yearly expenditure during the quinquennia ending 1902, 1907 and 1912 was, respectively, Rs. 3,76,24,316, Rs. 4,94,45,090 and Rs. 6,90,28,565.

Public funds are made up of provincial and local (including municipal) funds. Expenditure from the former increased during the year by Rs. 99,29,515 or 25.4 per cent., that from the latter decreased by Rs. 66,08,296 or 29.6 per cent. These facts are accounted for by the classification of contributions made by government of local funds under the head provincial, instead of, as previously, under local. The net increase in expenditure from public funds (namely, rather over 33 lakhs) was due partly to the new allotment of imperial grants, partly to some relaxation of the restrictions enforced at the beginning of the war. Thus, in Bombay the usual provincial grant of two lakhs for primary education was renewed. Among other financial matters may be mentioned the restoration of half-salary grants in the Anglo-vernacular and European schools of Burma, the transfer to government of expenditure upon these schools, and an important advance made by district boards in Berar. This consisted in the doubling of the education cess, the permission granted to boards to increase cesses up to two annas in the rupee, and a further amendment which empowers boards to impose an education cess on non-agricultural incomes.

In the Punjab the method on which the distribution of provincial contributions to district boards for education had been based was found to be defective in that it took no account of the comparative wealth of different boards. During the year it was decided that the improvement and extension of vernacular education should proceed in accordance with five-year programmes framed by the boards and approved by government, whose assent to any programme would imply willingness to contribute a share of the cost. This share is to be determined on the basis of the wealth of each board, its present expendi-

* Figures for these years exclude Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Bangalore which are shown in subsequent years.

ture on education, etc. For this purpose boards have been divided into separate classes and for each class the proportion of the government contribution to the proposed expenditure varies. The establishment of a satisfactory scale of salaries is regarded as a first condition of the award of any grant.

Imperial grants.

For two years no new Imperial grants had been made and the annual allotment made to provinces and otherwise expended had remained at 124 lakhs. During this year a new recurring grant was made of 30 lakhs for the training of teachers and the improvement of their pay. Thus the recurring allotment has been raised to 154 lakhs and the Imperial grants allotted since 1910-11 stand as follows:—

Grants of		Lakhs of Recurring.	Rupees. Non-recurring.
1910-11	...	.....	93.00
1912-13	.....	60.00	3,87.18
1913-14	... Old	60.00	.....
1913-14	... New	55.00	0.95
1914-15	... Old	1,15.00	.....
1914-15	... New	9.00	12.25
1915-16	... Old	1,24.00	.....
1915-16	... New	.....	.....
1916-17	... Old	1,24.00	.....
1916-17	... New	.....	.....
1917-18	... Old	1,24.00	.....
1917-18	... New	30.00	.....
	Total ...	7,01.00	4,93.38

Thus the total allotment during the past six years (the grant of 1910-11 took effect in 1911-12) has amounted to £7,962,500. In addition, at the close of the year a further recurring grant of 30 lakhs was announced for primary education and yet a further 30 lakhs recurring for agricultural, technical and commercial education. This last grant was made as the result of a resolution brought forward in the Imperial Legislative Council.

* * * * *

Of the total of 1194.38 lakhs allotted, 1192.88 lakhs have been placed in provincial balances or otherwise made available for expenditure. The expenditure out of these grants has amounted to 948.31 lakhs, and a sum of 244.57 lakhs remains unspent. There is a small sum of 1.5 lakhs which is held in reserve by the Department of Education. Of the unspent balances 99.86 lakhs are debitable to the recurring assignments, but are available only for capital expenditure; the remainder of the balances, amounting to 144.69 lakhs, is debitable to the non-recurring grants. The largest amounts unspent are in the balances of Bengal.

The last grant of 30 lakhs was not fully spent in all provinces during 1917-18; thus, sanction to the large scheme of reorganisation of *guru*-training schools in Bengal had not been received, with the result that only a portion of the nine lakhs allotted to that presidency could be utilised.

Figures of schools and Pupils.

The number of schools has increased by 4,164 to 196,919. Public institutions show an increase by 4,558 to 159,510; private institutions a decrease of 394 to 37,409. Pupils have increased by 96,122 to 7,948,068. Those in public institutions have increased by 104,434 to 7,311,742; those in private institutions have decreased by 8,312 to 636,326; the percentage of those under instruction to the whole population has risen from 3.22 to 3,26 and is 5.36 in the case of boys and 1.06 in the case of girls.

The provincial figures are as follows:—

Province.	No. of pupils on 31st March, 1918.	Amount of increase or decrease in the year.	Percentage of the population under instruction.
Madras	1,696,539	plus 35,527	4.1
Bombay	7,81,674	plus 1,170	4.0
Bengal	1,965,273	plus 46,841	4.3
United Provinces	918,258	plus 23,372	2.0
Punjab	468,539	minus 7,899	2.4
Burma	584,298	minus 8,225	4.3
Bihar and Orissa	852,324	plus 7,299	2.5
Central Provinces and Berar	353,444	plus 2,279	2.5
Assam	230,085	minus 3,828	3.4
North-West Frontier Province	46,134	minus 151	2.1
Other Administrations	51,200	minus 263	3.2
India	7,948,068	96,122	3.26

The decrease in Burma has been in lower primary schools and pupils, which fell by 560 and 17,983 respectively, the loss being partially balanced by gains in upper primary schools and elsewhere. The loss is attributed mainly to scarcity of money caused by the war. The decline in Assam too is among boys' primary schools. That in the Punjab is almost entirely among pupils in private institutions.

The figures of pupils during the period of the war are as follows:—

Year.	Number of pupils.	Increase.
1913-14	7,518,145	.....
1914-15	7,448,417	minus 69,728
1915-16	7,617,486	plus 169,077
1916-17	7,951,946	plus 234,459
1917-18	7,948,068	plus 96,122

The figures for the quinquennium ending the 31st March, 1917, showed an increase of about 1,400,000 pupils—equivalent to the increase in the preceding quinquennium. Thus, though progress may have been retarded by the war, the rate of increase had not so far slackened. . . . But the figures for the past year clearly indicate that adverse causes had begun to work. These causes are generally attributed to the war with its concomitants, lack of money, high prices and the dislocation resulting on recruitment. In Bombay plague and in the Punjab malaria have affected progress.

Analysed according to grades of institutions, the totals and percentages of increase and decrease are as follows:—

	Total enrolment.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Collegiate	62,936	plus 7.3
Secondary	1,198,586	plus 1.0
Primary	5,932,741	plus 2.0
Special	117,479	minus 18.2
Private	636,326	minus 1.3
Total ...	7,948,068	plus 1.2

The large increase under collegiate students is noteworthy. The falling off under 'special' is due to a further transfer of institutions previously classed as *pathshalas* and *maktabs* to the category of primary schools.

The numbers in private schools continue slowly to decrease. There are now only four national schools in Bengal, with 322 pupils.

General features of the year

Among general matters which occupied the attention of departments of public instruction the most important were the training and pay of teachers, reforms in which were made possible by the new imperial grant of 30 lakhs.

* * * * *

A second feature of the year has been the introduction of important changes in the system of Secondary School final examinations.

* * * * *

Owing to the war and the consequent dearth of medical men, no great progress was possible with measures of school hygiene.

The capital amounts spent on the erection of new hostels was Rs. 12-21,119, and the number of boarders increased from 152,570 to 159,815. The hostels erected by the University of Calcutta out of the imperial grant of ten lakhs were occupied and the Government of Bengal gave over half a lakh for their equipment as well as Rs. 16,975 to meet the deficit in connection with messes in Calcutta.

The Medium of Instruction.

In August, 1917, a conference of Directors and others interested in the subject of the proper medium of instruction was held at Simla. His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the opening address. The general feeling appeared to be that more teaching and more examination might be conducted in the vernacular, and that the introduction of better methods would shorten the time necessary for learning English. At the same time the Joint Board newly set up for conducting the school-leaving examination in Bombay has withdrawn the option previously given of answering questions in certain subjects in the vernacular. A resolution was also moved in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the introduction of English in the upper standards of primary schools. Another sign of the value attached to a knowledge of English is found in the proposals to adopt this subject as optional in middle vernacular schools of the Punjab. The experiment has already been made in two districts.

PEACE CELEBRATION.

AT BANGALORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

Over 6,000 poor people were fed on Saturday, in the choultry in the city in honour of the peace day. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore, all important state officials, and the leading men of the place were present.

Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality addressed the gathering alluding to the part of Mysore in the war and the participation of the Mysore Imperial Service troops in bringing the war to a victorious termination.

AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 21.

The 19th of July was observed here as a holiday. At the invitation of the Resident a vast number of people of all classes gathered together in the evening before the steps of the Hyderabad Residency. Major H. R. Lawrence, First Assistant Resident, read the official summary of the peace terms after which Sir Stuart Fraser read the King's Proclamation. Three cheers were then called for the King-Emperor and was enthusiastically responded to by the vast concourse of people. After the ceremony was over, Lady Fraser very kindly had sweets distributed to a large number of school children present.

AT POONA:

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The Peace day was celebrated in all parts of India and Burma on the 19th, which was observed as a general holiday. The reading of the peace terms in crowded meetings of citizens has been a special feature. Illumination and festivities were held on a large scale and hundreds of prisoners have been released

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THIRD ATTEMPT WRECKED.

AEROPLANE CRASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ST. JOHNS, July 17

Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 21.

Lieut. Raynham to-day made a third attempt to start the Trans-Atlantic flight. His aeroplane rose thirty feet, then crashed and was wrecked. The airmen were uninjured.

ADMIRAL DE ROBECK.

APPOINTED COMMMANDER OF MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

The Admiralty announces that Admiral De Robeck will succeed Admiral Gough Calthorpe as the Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet from July 26th.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMANY.

MR. LODGE'S MOTION FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

WASHINGTON.—There was a heated debate in the Senate, to-day, on the resolution by Senator Lodge to ask the President to furnish information regarding the alleged secret treaty between Japan and Germany.

Senator Norris (Republican) raised the question of Shantung and declared that the ratification of the League of Nations leaving the Shantung question, as it stood at present, would be the blackest page in the nation's history.

Senator Hitchcock (Democrat) declared that the resolution was based on the basest information, and argued that the treaty of Versailles gave China far more than she lost.

Senator Lodge's resolution was adopted.

KOLTCHAK'S DESIRE TO BLOCKADE BLACK SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 21.

PARIS.—Admiral Koltchak has advised the Supreme Council that he desired to blockade the Black Sea but that he was at present unable to carry out the measure. The Council has not yet decided whether the Allies should recognise the blockade, but it is probable that Admiral Koltchak will be ultimately supported in this connection.

RUMANIAN-AUSTRIAN FRONTIER SITUATION.

A DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 21.

The Supreme Council is considering Mr. Hoover's recommendation to continue feeding Austria until October, also the situation on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier. The latter refuse to disarm because the Rumanians decline to retire, while the Rumanians refuse to retire as the Hungarians won't disarm. Hence a deadlock has arisen.

The Council is endeavouring to apportion the respective responsibility of the parties.

ITALIAN SETTLEMENT IN TIENTSIN.

ITALY'S WISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 20.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

The Italian Peace Delegation stated that it was not true that the Council of Five had rejected Italy's claims to the Austrian concession in Tientsin. Italy wishes only that the Chinese Government should start within a year the works of sanitation in the swamp lands bordering on the Italian settlement and the works of improving navigation on the Haiho river near the Italian settlement.

NO FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

FUTURE GOVT. POLICY NOT SKETCHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 21.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Montagu stated that except for outpost affairs there was now no fighting in Afghanistan and there was reason to hope that Afghan peace delegates would arrive in our lines on July 22nd.

Viscount Curzon:—Is it intended to allow the Amir to retain the throne in view of his unprovoked attack on British territory?

Mr. Montagu replied that our object was to secure our frontiers against a recurrence of such unprovoked attack. The Government did not at present intend to express any opinion with regard to who should be the future ruler of Afghanistan.

"MIRACULOUS WORK OF GEN. DENIKIN."

COMMANDER BRIGGS' TRIBUTE.

BRITAIN'S DUTY TO HELP GEN. DENIKIN.

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 21.

Commander Briggs, Chief of the British Military Mission in South Russia, who has returned from General Denikin's Headquarters, interviewed by Reuter, emphatically contradicted the reports circulated against General Denikin's administration. He declared that General Denikin was a large-minded, strong Russian patriot unswayed by any personal ambitions. The heads of the British, French and American Missions had formulated the following programme in conjunction with General Denikin's administration signed by all, clearly proving the nature of General Denikin's policy: The abolition of Bolshevik anarchy, the reconstruction of a United Russia, the convocation of the Peoples' Assembly based on universal suffrage, the decentralisation by means of a wide regional autonomy and liberal local self-government, the guarantees for full civil and religious freedom, the immediate agrarian reforms with a view to meeting the demand for the land of working classes, the immediate labour legislation securing the working classes from the exploitation by Government or capital.

RUSSIANS ARE ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS.

Commander Briggs added that our duty was to help General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak. Eighty-five per cent. of the whole population of Russia was anti-Bolshevist. Five per cent. consisted of the Commissaries and five per cent. were highlypaid assassins to carry out the orders of the Commissaries. The remaining five per cent. was doubtful. Owing to the Soviet propaganda, the people had been led to believe that France and England were behind Bolshevists. The work accomplished by General Denikin, during the past fifteen months, was miraculous. It was unfortunate that Admiral Koltchak had been forced back, but this was only a passing phase. It must be remembered that the troops in the front line of the Red Armies were driven to fight and kept at their posts by the machineguns controlled by the paid assassins, who remained in rear.

Commander Briggs concluded by emphasising the necessity for lending speedy assistance against the Bolshevists, and reopening the trade with the re-conquered territory. Otherwise Germany would recapture the whole Russian trade and influence. Urgency of this was clear as General Denikin had already reconquered the tract of country with population of sixty millions, previously devastated by Bolsheviks.

"OBSOLETE" MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

POSSIBILITY OF REVERTING TO TWO YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 16.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Clemenceau stated in the Peace Commission of the Chamber of Deputies that, 3 years' military service could now be regarded as obsolete. Very soon it would be possible to revert to 2 years' service. The Colonial army would play a big role in the military future of the nation.

REPARATIONS SUM FROM GERMANY TO FRANCE.

ABOUT 200 MILLIARD FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 20.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

The Reporting Secretary of the Parliamentary Peace Commission calculated that a sum due from Germany to France for reparations is approximately 200 milliard of francs not including the sum due for the actual war expenses.

THE BERLIN STRIKE.

PUBLIC SERVICES AT STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

A message from Berlin states that the strike in Stettin is extending to bakeries. The public services and harbour traffic is at a standstill. Acts of violence are being committed. In consequence of the general strike at Stralsund, Pomeranic middle-classes are counter-striking.

ABOLITION OF INCOME-TAX ON DOMINIONS' PRODUCE.

MR. SHAW'S MOTION IN COMMONS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

In the House of Commons replying to the motion of Mr. Alexander Shaw for the abolition of income-tax profits on the sales of the Dominions' produce in the United Kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the result of the motion would be to give preference to the Dominion manufacturer as compared with the Home producer, and that was impossible. The motion was rejected by 76 votes to 19.

NAVY'S PART IN PEACE PAGEANT.

ILLUMINATION ON 19TH JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

The great peace pageants were inaugurated by the arrival of the fleet at Southend this afternoon. Four submarine flotillas are anchored between the Westcliff and Southend piers, opposite which lie the first, second, fourth and fifth destroyers' flotillas with the repair-ship Assistance and the flying ship Furious (which was originally one of the four famous "mystery cruisers") between them and the shore. Then the dreadnoughts stretch eastwards in a long line headed by the Queen Elizabeth, then the Lion, Tiger, Barham, Valiant, Malaya, Revenge, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, King George the Fifth, Erin, Conqueror, Orion, Monarch and the Thunderer.

The public will be admitted practically to all the ships except the Queen Elizabeth. The ships will be illuminated on the night of July 19th. Rockets and deck-flares will be fired from the deck of every ship.

MEDITERRANEAN AEROPLANED BY CAPT. MARSHAL.

WILL MAKE RETURN TRIP SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 20.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

The Havas Agency states:—Captain Marshal has crossed the Mediterranean by aeroplane. It is expected that he will make a return trip shortly after he has reached the Tunis coast.

The French aviator, Lieut. Roget, left Villacoublay and reached Amsterdam without mishap.

MARSHAL FOCH TO TAKE PART IN PROCESSION.

HEADING FRENCH CONTINGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

It is announced that Marshal Foch will participate in the victory procession on July 19th. He will probably head the French contingent with General De la Guiche.

THE VICTORY MARCH.

DOMINIONS AND OVERSEAS TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 21.

It is announced that five thousand officers and men of all arms have been chosen to represent the British and Dominions forces in the victory march on July 19th, including the squadrons of all cavalry regiments, various sections of the artillery, signallers, and Royal Engineers. Infantry will be represented by the composite battalions, comprising officers and men selected from English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh regiments and detachments from Headquarters of Australian, New Zealand, and South African forces to represent the Overseas troops.

There will be one mounted band, a band of pipes, and drums, and eight Infantry bands. Four tanks will be detailed, and two sections of a machinegun battalion. Some three hundred of all ranks will represent the Territorials and Yeomanry. Labour Corps, Army Service Corps, Horse and Mechanical Transport, Women's Forage Corps, Women's Legion, R. A. M. C. Field Ambulance, Matrons, Nurses, Military probationers, V. A. D. S., Ordinance, Veterinary Corps, Chaplains, Department, Army Pay Department, Military Police and W. A. A. C. S. will also be represented.

OVATION TO MARSHAL FOCH IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 16.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

Thousands waited to cheer Marshal Foch on his arrival at the Victoria Station to take part in the procession on July 19th.

The great pageant in London acclaimed Marshal Foch with exuberant enthusiasm, again and again cheering the illustrious Generalissimo of the Allied forces.

BULGARIAN PEACE DELEGATES ARRIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 16.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 21.

Five Bulgarian Peace Delegates headed by Theodoroff are arriving on July 25th, accompanied by expert secretaries and typists.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN.

CHAIN OF BONFIRES TO BE LIGHTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 21.

The Peace celebrations will culminate in the lighting of eleven night chain of bonfires throughout the Kingdom and the Empire.

Bombay's Public Meeting

To Protest Against

Mr. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION

To be held

Under the auspices of the PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day, Tuesday 22nd July at 6 p. m.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart., will preside.

Among the Speakers at the Meeting will be:

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh,
Mr. C. M. Cursetji,
„ Faiz B. Tyebji,
Mr. J. Baptista,
„ H. P. Mody,
„ Hansraj Pragji.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

(THE FIRST THREE ROWS WILL BE RESERVED FOR LADIES.)

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

NO CHANGE ON DAKKA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

A Press Communique states:—

Chitral reports a raiding party composed of about three hundred regulars and tribesmen has crossed from Dafiristan into the Bumboret Valley, a tributary of the Chitral river which joins the main stream about eight miles south of the town of Chitral. The raiders were driven off with some loss by the Chitral Scouts, and they withdrew towards Bashgul burning houses and carrying off livestock as they went. It is also reported that parties of Afghan regulars have occupied the passes between Kafiristan and Chitral west of Mirkhani. As a result of the activities of enemy emissaries, a small lashkar of Bajauries is now reported to be moving up the Kunar river towards Arnawai. There is no change on the Dakka front. On the evening of the eighteenth instant, heavy firing occurred at all the posts and piquets in Khiabar from Fort Kata Kushta, a few miles above the Ali Masjid, to Fort Maude which lies between the Ali Masjid and the foot of the pass. These attacks were all repulsed with considerable loss to the tribesmen. The convoys were able to proceed along the Khaibar on the 19th. The Tribesmen making these attacks mainly consist of ex-sepoys and certain young and irresponsible members of the Afridi class including some militia deserters whose services Shahghassi Khwaja Mahammad has managed to enlist. It now appears that these lashkars are having considerable difficulty in maintaining themselves, and they are expressing dissatisfaction at not receiving the supplies of food and ammunition which Shahghassi had promised them. Large numbers are now said to be returning to their homes in consequence. A raiding party of Sherannis attacked Vihowa mid-way between Dera Ismail Khan and Derha Bhazi Khan on the night of the 18th. They were driven from the main bazar by piquets, but several houses were looted on the outskirts of the city. There is no change in the Zhob.

NO NEWS ABOUT DELEGATES' DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Associated Press Special Correspondent wires through Peshawar, dated 20th:—The Afridis who were disturbing peace of the past have practically all disappeared. Yesterday apart from the little sniping there was no trouble in Khyber and convoys are again passing through. There are conflicting stories as to whether the Afridis intend to renew attacks on the pass. One story is that they have already had enough, there is still no news of the delegates' decision. As to whether hostilities are to be actively renewed with Afghanistan depends very largely, it is said, on the view taken by the Queen mother whose influence in the court of Kabul is steadily increasing. She is now the most powerful person in Afghanistan. The stories told about her remind one of the late Empress Dowager of China. Although the Afridis say, that she is an Afridi woman, she is really a Ghilzai of royal blood, daughter of the late Governor of Herat. Those who have seen her say that she has a magnificent presence and is six feet tall. She has naturally many enemies, particularly amongst the Mullahs who amongst other things, resent honorific title "Hazrat" which is bestowed upon her. Although in Persia and parts of India, "Hazrat" is a term which is very often applied to anybody in a position of dignity, the Afghan Mullahs say that the title is reserved for prophets and are very indignant that a woman should it to herself.

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The policy of the present Board in fixing the spot rate of Broach M. G. F. G. much lower than the contract rate is not fair.

The spot rates fixed by the Board were Rs. 16 lower on Monday and Rs. 17, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10, respectively on the succeeding days. We have reason to believe that the decrease to 9 and 10 on the last days was due to the protest of some European firms.

This policy adopted by the Board with regard to this variety, as abovementioned, contrary to their practice regarding the fixing of the rates for all the other varieties is unjust and should be reversed because the sellers are unduly favoured at the expense of the buyers.

I would point out that this objectionable method of fixing was adopted in May last for a few days and abandoned afterwards owing to opposition. It is surprising that what was given up then as objectionable should again be revived. The Board should display an impartial attitude instead of being unfairly influenced by the bull or bear interest.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Friday, the 25th July 1919, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DEATH OF MR. T. ANANDRAO

LATE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

The death occurred this morning at his residence in Jail Road of Pradhana Siromani T. Ananda Rao C.I.E., late Dewan of Mysore at an advanced age. The late Mr. Ananda Rao was the son of the great Indian statesman Sir T. Madhava Rao. Mr. Ananda Rao joined the Mysore service early in life and retired at the end of 1912, after two years of Dewanship. It was during his administration that the Economic Conference which has very recently been made permanent was established. After retirement from official life, he took no part in public activities and led a simple and pious life for which he was much respected.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the following in your widely circulated daily and oblige the suffering public?

Now that the monsoon has been unusually favourable and has showered plenty of water this year, even above the yearly average scored during this period, would it not be wise and at the same time kind if the present morning water service be a little loosened by an hour's extension in favour of the poor residents of chawls in the densely populated localities of the city It is a most pitiable sight to see the inmates of such chawls struggling to get water even barely sufficient for their daily wants during the present short interval upto 8-30 a.m., and especially where the pressure of water is low. This inconvenience has already been patiently put up with by the public sufficiently long eagerly looking forward to a relief after a favourable monsoon. But still no notice has been taken of the above grievance even though Nature has been so bountiful. Our city fathers will at least pay prompt attention to this matter now that it is high time and please remove the inconvenience of the suffering public to some extent as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

QUERY."

Bombay July 14.

A message from Kathiawar says:—

The Railway Board has sanctioned the rules applicable to the Junagadh and Morvi State Railways for regulating the terms and conditions under which the railways will warehouse goods on behalf of the consignees or owners, and regulating the use of rolling stock, engines and trains by the public.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So many appeals to Mr. Gandhi to desist from renewing his "Satyagraha" campaign and disavowal of his leadership as an apostle of "civil disobedience", are appearing in the press as to make one feel as if it is looked upon by some as a piece of virtue and timely wisdom itself to decry that patriot, or as if it were patriotism itself to run down that leader. In the meanwhile, the great and the main issue, I am afraid, is being lost sight of, or is at least being neglected to a great extent. It is, to take effective steps to get the obnoxious and unanimously condemned Rowlatt Act repealed. That Mr. Gandhi's plan of passive resistence including as it did, the pledge to disobey some unknown laws, which an unknown committee were to decide at some future time was not only bound to be a failure, but was unsound in principle and an unreasonable and too great a call on the credulence of even his honest admirers was foreseen by many thoughtful people, but it is also a fact that the only agitation good, bad or indifferent as it was, which has been carried on among the general public up to now against this Act, was the one which was started mainly in response to Mr. Gandhi's call. And, however, extremely as we may regret the wrong channels into which that agitation drifted, or the still more wrong and extremely harmful methods which a terrified and over sensitive bureaucracy adopted to suppress it, the fact remains that the accursed Act remains where it was, and it is quite possible that the second Bill which is closely related to it and the consideration of which was postponed till the Simla session, may be taken in hand by the Indian Legislative Council, next September. The question is what should rightly be done to get the first Act repealed and the second Bill abandoned. No true well-wisher of the country and a friend of ordered progress would cherish the idea of throwing the country once more into the "vortex of agitation", if that could possibly be avoided. But the true fruition of this desire really rests with the Government of India which unfortunately, however, with its present personnel seems to have selected, for the time being at least, to show its strength by setting its face against the unanimous appeals of the people's representative in the matter of this piece of repressive legislation and have only added to the grief of the people by using "the ample resources at their command" in the way about which the less is said the better. What are then the people to do? What are the lines of the "constitutional" methods of agitation which all of us so fondly desire and advocate that the people should adopt to gain their object? A spirit of despair and despondency seems to pervade throughout the country. Methods which were considered harmless till yesterday, are being looked upon as most objectionable and as a part of serious crime today. Where to protest against the action of a local Railway Station Master who disallowed respectable Indian gentlemen to approach the Railway Platform even on payment of a tax which is not levied from the members of a non-Indian community is made a part of the evidence against a man who is transported for life, the time has come to define what is and what is not a constitutional agitation. Would Government itself declare what the people should do if they are dissatisfied with a particular measure passed by it and want its immediate repeal and yet have not the least desire to bring the Government as such into hatred or contempt? Would the thoughtful leaders of the people like Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, come to their rescue at this critical juncture and actively lead them into what may be considered proper and may at the same time prove effective channels into which the agitation or movement to get the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and other repressive measures should flow. Would a joint committee of all the Indian representatives at present in England to the Secretary of State for India wait with the object or should an All-India deputation representing all political and *quasi*-political organisations of the country be organized to wait upon the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the purpose or should every organization in the country be asked to send a respectful prayer to the Government without calling public meetings? Would it be desirable to form a central committee for carrying on the programme which may be settled upon by them? That there is a strong feeling against the Repressive measures (including the Press Act of 1910), in the country can not be denied and if this feeling is not directed into proper channels and these channels, do not prove their propriety by actual results, this feeling is sure to go deeper into the hearts of the people and express itself in an undesirable manner. It is, therefore, the second duty of the Government no less than that of the public leaders to render true co-operation with the object of allaying this widespread unrest and remove the spirit of uneasiness which is prevalent in the country at present. At all events thoughtful leaders of the people should concentrate their minds in chalking out definite lines of action in the matter and prepare a well-considered programme and actually guide and direct the people in following it and let us hope that the Government will not make their task impossible by refusing to listen to them also as it did in the deplorable debates of the last session of the Indian Council at Delhi, during the month of March, 1919, the ugly fruits of which we are reaping at present.—Yours, etc.,

DEVA RATNA SHARMA.

Dehra Dun, July 14.

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SITUATION IN INDIA.

MR. NORTON ON THE REFORMS.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS CONDEMNED.

A public meeting was held at the Indian Association Hall, 62, Bowbazar Street, last Thursday when Mr. Eardley Norton spoke on "The Present Situation in India." Half an hour before the meeting opened the hall was crowded.

Mr. J. Chowdhuri, who was voted to the chair, said that it was a matter of great regret that their constitutional rights had been outraged by the law as administered within the last four years. They had objected to the Rowlatt Acts, but martial law, which was promulgated in the Punjab, was a much more serious menace to the liberties of the people than the Rowlatt Acts could ever be. Martial law was obsolete in England and it should be obsolete in India also. He called upon Mr. Norton to address the meeting.

Mr. Norton in the course of his address said that he had lived probably more intimately with the scattered population throughout India than any barrister practising in this part of the country, certainly more intimately than any English barrister, and he claimed to know from sources which were untouched, and which had never been touched by the officers or myrmidons of the Viceroy the real feelings of the people of this country. He claimed knowledge far superior to that of those who suggested that they were the real lords of India and were entitled to legislate without criticism. Against that doctrine he had always protested and against that doctrine he again protested now. He was speaking to them now not as a lecturer but asaman to a man, as a friend to a friend, and as a brother to a brother irrespective of class or colour, upon those circumstances and conditions which were changing their lives, he trusted for the better, and which were opening out a horizon more free in the sphere of liberty than any horizon which had yet dominated this great and splendid country. He had never been able to understand the position of any Englishman living in this country who stood still marking the swift currents of political thought daily growing more and more into a torrent. He held that every Englishman in this country—official or non-official—was a trustee to carry out that splendid mandate which for a hundred years and more had echoed throughout India, that India was a trust in the hands of Englishmen, that, however long a time it might take she would have perfect liberty in the end. That time, however, remote, was absolutely certain. In that direction they should all move. To those who had seen what he had seen in the last forty years, the progress was magnificent as it was sure. He begged of them to be cautious in their desire to reach that fuller emancipation which it was impossible to reach except by training, self-discipline and self-sacrifice. When the time comes the people of this country would be found capable of taking authority into their own hands.

AGITATE FOR MORE.

Looking back upon the past work of the Congress, much had been achieved and the promises of improvement had been in a great measure fulfilled. He did not suggest for a moment that they had got all they ought to get, but he ventured to suggest that the wiser course was to take in the first instance what they could get, and then by training themselves in the new positions which would be opened out to them to insist that the advance should be steady by continuing to agitate for more. Without agitation they could get nothing. The whole history of political progress in this country was one constant ceaseless and unflinching clamour by the people, resisted by the authorities at its best and at its worst. They had not get anything by asking; they got everything by agitation of a constitutional character. After eighteen years of agitation they had got the enlarged Legislative Council. He felt strongly that in those councils they would find capacity for training themselves for still larger and fuller emancipation.

Mr. Norton proceeded to refer to what he termed the jealousy of Englishmen when Indians began to assert themselves in a way they did not like, and when Indians began to take the lead at the Bar and elsewhere and to take their seats on the Bench. When amongst the I. M. S. it was found that Indians were quite as good men as the English surgeon-majors, jealousy arose in the medical profession. Unfortunately all these jealousies which had arisen had left their mark upon the policy of this country. The advance of the people of this country was the outcome of their own energies. They had to fight great battles. The more opposition they received the more strenuous and energetic they ought to be. In proportion to what they did in that direction would be their moral and material advancement. They must fit themselves to fight for truth and liberty, and it was only a question of time before they attained their object.

INDIANS AS JUDGES.

Speaking of the qualifications of Indian judges, Mr. Norton said that they made admirable judges from every point of view—honest, impartial, fair, men who had never deviated from the right. He wished he could say that of all English judges. He regretted he could not. As regards the statement that Indians were deficient in these qualities which were required in executive officers, his answer was firstly, that the Government had never tried them in that capacity, and secondly, that wherever they had been tried they had made good. He instanced several gentlemen, whom he named, in the Madras Presidency who held high executive office and performed their duties in the most admirable manner. Mr. Norton believed that, given an opportunity, Indians would make good in time as executive officers as they had already made good in the law. He did not believe that the Great God who had given them the intelligence they possessed had limited this intelligence to the law. He believed that the ability that they possessed, properly trained, properly educated, and properly corrected by self-respect and self-control, would lead them in the future to the highest executive offices. To one who knew the India of forty years ago, the India of to-day was absolutely marvellous.

A BIG JUMP.

From the day that the East India Company made India over to the Crown, probably with that one exception, there had never been such a long and important jump in Indian history under British rule as there would be shortly with regard to the Reforms which were coming. Were they going to take them as they were, make good and ask for more as wise men should, or were they going to say "because you do not give us the whole, therefore we will leave it and take no part of it." It was for them to choose. He advised them not to be so foolish as to reject the scheme because they could not get the whole thing at once. If they developed themselves and proved to the Government that they were entitled to ask for more they would get it. They must have patience. Rome was not built in a day. He spoke to them out of the fulness of his heart, as one who had watched their growth and taken an interest in their development.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Passing to the administration of criminal law, Mr. Norton said that he found here an extraordinary change for the worse. For forty years he had been working at the Bar. He had no prejudice one way or the other. He had never asked for any perferment and been refused it. He had no grievance of a personal character, but he had a great grievance with regard to the deterioration in the administration of criminal law and he saw the same old sad story being repeated. It was not merely the attitude of the Judge on the Bench, but also the attitude of the Government to the people. He did not pretend to go into details but would give them two illustrations to show what he meant. The first of these was the Katarpur riot case. He did not wish to say anything about the merits of this case, because it was still *sub judice*. He only wished to ask the question as to how this case came to be tried under the Defence of India Act? The leaders in the case had absolutely no connection with any political question or revolutionary propaganda. It was only an ordinary repetition of the old dispute between the Mahomedans and the Hindus about the killing of cows. He wanted to know how it came to pass that the 172 men who were accused in that case had been snatched away from the administration of the ordinary courts. He had nothing to say about the Judges who were trying that case, although he had an observation to make with regard to one of them. But what he wanted to say was that the result had been that this large number of people had been tried during the last six or seven months by the Special Commissioners and had been deprived of the depositions made by witnesses, because no depositions had been made to a magistrate. They had been deprived of the statements made to the police, and counsel in the case had been asked to cross-examine the witnesses without knowing what they had said and what they were going to say. They were deprived further of their right of appeal. He had been told that one of the Commissioners, Mr. Justice Tudball, had mentioned in court that "Mr. Norton had succeeded in wasting the time of the court and filling his own pocket." He did not mind that, and he wished that he had filled his pocket more, but he asked did they think that this remark betokened a judicial attitude or temperament? Why should the filling of his pocket have any relevancy, and what had it to do with the matters which the Judge had to decide? If the Judge said that he wasted the time of the court, he disagreed with that. He was not very familiar with the United Provinces. He had always heard it called a backward province, and now that he had met Mr. Justice Tudball he knew why it was so called.

THE PUNJAB CASES.

The other instance he wished to give was the Punjab riots case, and the refusal in that case to allow the accused to choose whatever barrister they pleased for their defence. This was a perfect travesty of justice. He wanted to know what right the Viceroy or the Officer Commanding had to prevent the accused from engaging any counsel they wished. How could anyone justify the selection of counsel for the defence by Government? Why should the accused be limited to local counsel only? Mr. Norton had advised one accused to refuse to plead to the charges against him on the ground that he was refused permission to engage his own counsel. Unfortunately the accused had not the moral courage to follow his advice and he pleaded not guilty and then proceeded to smash up his own case by calling evidence, which was a most unwise thing to do. Unfortunately, he was sorry to say what this man did was an Indian characteristic. He advised them to be resolute and determined to carry out their purpose and take the consequences. It was all very well to talk about the "Satyagraha" and passive resistance. When they were face to face with unpleasant alternatives, between the probable winning of their case or going to jail, how few of them rose to the occasion and displayed that moral courage without which no nation could be great. Those were two illustrations of the growing disregard by the executive for the authority of the civil law.

Mr. Norton next referred to the Ceylon riot case, which was tried by Court-martial. One member of the court was a Colonel of the Royal Artillery. On his right hand sat a gentleman who at 10 o'clock in the morning had sold Mr. Norton a pair of gloves and then came to court in the resplendent uniform of a captain. The third member of the court was a tea planter, who knew a good deal about manure and nothing about evidence. The idea of putting the liberties of sixteen persons into their hands was ridiculous. It seemed to him that India was now borrowing from Ceylon some of her scandalous practices.

In concluding his lengthy speech, Mr. Norton again advised Indians to accept what was offered them in the Reform Scheme, to train themselves for full responsible Government, and never to cease agitating till they got it.

MR. SHAFI'S SELECTION.

AN INDEFENSIBLE APPOINTMENT.

"The Independent" writes:—

The appointment of the Hon. Mian Mahomed Shah to succeed Sir Sankaran Nair as member of the Governor-General's Council, the solitary Indian representative in the so-called "Indian Cabinet"—will be received with amazement and indignation throughout the country. A worse appointment could scarcely have been made at the present crisis in India, and it is precisely in this circumstance that the sinister significance of Mr. Shafi's elevation is to be found. His appointment means the flouting of Indian public opinion. It means that active reactionaryism is still in the ascendant at Simla. Mr. Shafi's appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council would in any event, having regard to his political antecedents, have been open to the profoundest objection, but coming in succession to Sir Sankaran Nair, it affords a contrast of the sharpest character. When the reasons which impelled Sir Sankaran Nair to resign his membership of the Governor-General's Council, and Mr. Shafi's recent *role* as a henceman of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, are borne in mind, the appointment can only be regarded as a direct affront to Indian sentiment. We have remarked that the greatness that has been thrust upon Mr. Shafi will evoke amazement. This is not intended as suggesting that his appointment was wholly unexpected. Several weeks back, in fact, we sounded a note of warning against that disastrous possibility. Mr. Shafi was long known to have been in the running for the post, and at last his frantic endeavours have been "crowned with success." Amazement will be excited rather, because it was felt that the Government of India would not so far forget their own dignity, and what they owe to the people of India—not to mention the principle on which Lord Morley's greatest reform was intended to be worked—as to appoint Mr. Shafi to the post of the Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

What are Mr. Shafi's qualifications for this incredible "lift"? We had understood till now that an essential and indispensable qualification for the appointment is that the individual selected should command the confidence, in substantial measure, of the Indian people. In regard to Mr. Shafi we have no hesitation in saying that there is no section of recognised Indian public opinion which does not look upon him with the keenest distrust as a political personality. His appointment was made possible because, we presume, it was regarded as the "turn" of a Mahomedan to succeed to the Executive Membership. So far as the Mussalman Community is concerned the less said of Mr. Shafi's record the better. For many years past he has been an utterly discredited "leader" in Moslem affairs, having no part or lot in the political deliberations of the community. He dared not show his face, at one time, at any representative gathering of the Indian Mussalman without running the risk of being hooted. To the All-India Moslem League, of course, he has been a stranger—to its great advantage for several years past. When he discovered, a year or so back, that there was no recognised Moslem political body that would tolerate his association, he founded, together with a number of kindred spirits, a so-called Mahomedan Defence Association which, we believe, expired in the hour of its birth—for all that has been heard of it since. Mr. Shafi, in short, is a man who pre-eminently does *not* command the confidence of the Mussalman Community, any more than he does that of the Indian public at large. Yes he has been appointed to succeed Sir Sankaran Nair, of all people! His appointment, we fear, can only be construed as the signal for a continued spell of reactionaryism in this country.

INDIAN SUCCESSES AT CAMBRIDGE.

We heartily congratulate the following upon their successes in the Cambridge Tripposes:—

Mathematical Tripos.—Part II.—Wranglers.—Mansen Dumedhar Bhansali (Bombay), Sengottaya Gounder Sengodaiyan (Madras), and Nagindas Maneklal Shah (Poona). All the Wranglers obtained Firsts in Part I.

Mathematical Tripos.—Part II.—Class II.—A. C. Chakravarti and C. Sittampalam. Class III.—O Iyengar and P. V. Narasu.

Natural Sciences Tripos.—Part II.—Class I.—K. L. Gunjikar, B.A. (Bombay), and R. S. Inamdar, B. A. (Bombay).

Natural Sciences Tripos.—Part I.—Class II.—H. Hasan and R. N. Selvam.

Law Tripos.—Part II.—Class II.—M. L. C. Sudasna, M. T. Moung, N. L. Deorarkar, B.A. Gaekwad, S. Jotikasthira, and V. K. R. Thakur.

Law Tripos.—Part I.—Class III.—S. J. Imam. Excused the Special Examination: E. R. Kidwai.

Historical Tripos.—Part I.—Class III.—M. S. Mirza. Excused the Special Examination in History for the Ordinary B.A. Degree, L. M. Roy.

Economics Tripos.—Part I.—Class II. Division II.—S. Dass. Excused the Special Examination in Political Economy for the Ordinary B.A. Degree: M. Ishaq. M.A. Degree: S. L. Bhatia and G. Mohiuddin.—"India."

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of the very few places in Bombay where people can pass a few happy hours by way of recreation the Victoria Gardens is looked upon as the best, accordingly the Gardens should be kept in as attractive a condition as possible, and should be equipped upon the latest style. The worst part of the Gardens is the museum which in comparison with Baroda and Jaipur holds a very low position. In truth, the Gardens should be worth the name of the *Urbs prima in Indis*. I had been to the Gardens some three years back and went there only yesterday, but to my great surprise have found practically no improvements made. It is desirable now that the war is over and we are busy thinking over our own civic problems the Gardens should be first thought of by the Corporation and made a beauty spot in the town.—Yours, etc.,

LADY VISITOR.

TO REMEDY THE TREATY DEFECTS.

BRITISH LABOUR'S MANIFESTO.

The following statement was issued after a joint meeting of the National Labour Executive and the Parliamentary Labour party in mail week:—

The Parliamentary Labour party and the National Executive, having considered the preliminary peace proposals, declare that the treaty is defective not so much because of this or that detail of wrong done, but fundamentally in that it accepts, and indeed is based upon, the very political principles which were the ultimate cause of the war.

The treaty involves a violation of the principles embodied in Labour and Socialist Conference decisions. It also violates the understanding upon which the Armistice was signed, and is therefore a repudiation of the spirit and letter of the declarations of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and other Allied statesmen.

REPARATION AND THE SARRE MINES

Organised labour through the war resolutely opposed all attempts to transform the struggle for the emancipation of peoples into a war of conquest. On the question of reparation, however, labour always insisted that Germany must make full reparation for the wanton destruction in all the Allied countries, and we consider that the payment by Germany of the sum of five thousand millions is not excessive in view of the damage done.

The Draft Treaty cedes to France "full ownership of the coal mines in the Sarre Basin." The terms of the Armistice never so much as hinted at such a possibility. France should undoubtedly receive from Germany a sufficient supply of coal to compensate her for the temporary loss of her own mining resources. This claim can be met without handing over the population of the Sarre districts even to a neutral administration. The provision in the treaty requiring the German Government at the end of fifteen years to buy out at a valuation the mines in any part of the Sarre Valley, which may be restored to Germany as a result of a plebiscite, would involve a violation of the principles of self-determination equivalent to disguised annexation.

In the delimitation of the frontiers of the new Polish State violence is done to the right of the people to determine their national allegiance. Thus there is a contravention of President Wilson's "Thirteenth Point", which lays it down that the new Polish State should only contain genuinely Polish elements.

ABOLITION OF ARMAMENTS AND CONSCRIPTION.

In order to secure the concerted abolition of armaments and compulsory military service, Labour believes that steps must be taken to prohibit the private manufacture of fresh armaments and to limit existing armaments. The treaty, on the contrary, is likely to impose fresh burdens of this character upon the peoples as a consequence of the military occupation of the west bank of the Rhine for a period of fifteen years, and possibly longer. In the circumstances it will be impossible to take full advantage of the enforced disarmament of Germany in order to secure general disarmament and demilitarisation.

A League of Nations to be effective should be an organ for international justice, inclusive of all free peoples, and not, as it will be under the Peace Treaty, a restricted instrument of the victorious Coalition. This essential aim can best be attained by the admission of Germany to membership of the League as speedily as possible after her signature to the Peace Treaty. The League should be strengthened by being made more directly representative of peoples and parliaments.

A CALL TO LABOUR IN ALL LANDS.

The peoples want peace, and demand that peace shall be lasting. We therefore call upon organised workers of all countries to join in an effort to bring the treaty more into harmony with the working-class conception of an enduring democratic settlement. Only when the menace of further war, which this treaty does not remove, is lifted from the world can the burdened peoples obtain release from conscription and begin the work of raising the international standard of life and labour and the inauguration of a new social order.

TILAK BIRTHDAY.

The Secretary, Tilak Birth-day, All-India lebrations. Committee sends us the following for publication:—

"The momento picture of celebration is ready. It is painted in colours with various shades Copies of the picture are being despatched to the different provincial centres and they will reach all over India before the 20th instant. The cover of the picture is intended for the signature of every participator in the celebration and the picture will be handed over to him on payment of his contribution of Re. 1

Local leaders are working in the provinces under the guidance of the All-India Committee. Workers have proceeded to provinces to secure uniformity of work. Volunteers will take over the pictures from their respective provincial towns and carry on the work of taking signatures.

All admirers and well-wishers of Lok. Tilak whom we have not been able to reach, are requested to send for copies of the pictures from the head-office at Bombay or from any of the persons and places mentioned below:—

(1) Dr. Nanjundrao, Madras; (2) Mr. Kalishvarrao, Beswada; (3) The Bharat Mitra Office, Calcutta; (4) The "Amritbazar Patrika" Office, Calcutta; (5) The "Pratap" Office, Cawnpur; (6) The Congress Office, Lucknow; (7) Dr. Azmalkhan, Delhi; (8) Mr. Jamesh N. R. Mehta, Karachi; (9) Mr. Malaviya, Allahabad; (10) Mr. Patwardhan, Calicut; (11) Mr. Apte, Cuttack; and (12) Syed Hassan Imam, Patna.

The contributions collected are quite disconnected with any local celebration fund or the Tilak Purse, Fund.

LIBERAL YIELD

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SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT.

SCUTTLED GERMAN FLEET.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

The Wick correspondent of "The Times" writing on June 22 gave the following account of the German treachery at Scapa Flow:—

Since the surrender of the German Fleet Scapa has had a peaceful aspect, but at midday yesterday the base was the scene of an unprecedented and treacherous act by the German seamen—the sinking of practically all the German ships which were interned there. It is supposed that the Germans, following some prearranged plan, removed the seacocks from their vessels, which immediately filled with water, heeled over, and sank. The crews left the ships shortly before the vessels settled down.

The story of an eye-witness as told to me is as follows:—

The small Wick motor-boat Betty had been fishing about two miles south-south-west of the Pentland skerries, and about 12 miles from the Cantag light, the nearest point to Scapa. The crew, instead of making for Wick Harbour with their catch of fish, proceeded northwards to Scapa, where they arrived about midday on Saturday. On reaching the entrance to Scapa they observed that something unusual had happened, as there was great commotion among the vessels anchored at the base. The first thing they observed was that a number of the German vessels were flying what they took to be the white German ensign. One of the crew of the motor-boat on coming alongside a destroyer asked what was taking place, and was informed that the Germans were sinking some of their own vessels. The flags which had been observed were hauled down before the motor-boat left Scapa.

As the motor-boat was proceeding towards the Scapa Pier the crew saw a large black object lying close to the bow of a German destroyer. This on closer examination proved to be the bow of one of the German vessels.

When the fishermen had been at the pier about five minutes they heard something which seemed like the firing of a rifle, and immediately afterwards one of the German destroyers toppled over and sank. Shortly afterwards further firing was heard, and the men saw two German vessels heel over and sink. The crews on board these vessels jumped overboard just as the vessels were settling down. One of the fishermen who was standing on the pier observed one of the big German warships with two white funnels sink and also saw a British vessel take a large German warship in tow and run her ashore. Small boats were launched from the British vessels and proceeded to pick up the men in the water, but in spite of this the fishermen are of the opinion that a great number must have been lost.

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S ADMISSION.

The German ships were sunk by order of Rear-Admiral von Reuter, who, with the German crews, is now under arrest. He states that he believed from a German newspaper that the Armistice had terminated, and he personally gave the order to sink the ships in pursuance of orders given early in the war that no German man-of-war was to be surrendered. A telegram received by the Admiralty from Scapa Flow yesterday afternoon states that a copy of von Reuter's orders, of recent date, for sinking the ships has been found. The latest information is that the Baden and Emden will probably be salved, and that the Frankfurt and Nurnberg possibly may be salved. Two destroyers are afloat, 20 have been beached, and the remainder are sunk.

We are officially informed that the ships which went down lie in water 12 to 20 fathoms deep. There can be no question of salving them, and as they offer no hindrance to navigation they need not be blown up. Where they were sunk they will rest and rust. Since the arrival of the fleet for internment the battleships and battle-cruisers have been anchored in the Flow south of the mainland. The lines extended from the Barrel of Butler Buoy, round by the north end of the small island of Cava, and then between Fara and Hoy. The destroyers were last in the line. Portions, but not the whole, of the enemy fleet were in view of our own ships.

The opinion seemed to be prevalent yesterday that the British Admiralty were responsible for the decision that the German ships should be in the care of skeleton crews of their own seamen. We are authoritatively informed, however, that the conditions of the internment of the enemy fleet were laid down by the Inter-Allied Council. At the end of October last year, before the Armistice terms were signed, a meeting of the Council was held in Paris, and among others present were the naval representatives of the Great Powers. Great Britain was represented by the First Sea Lord, America by Admiral Benson, France by Admiral de Bon, and Italy by Admiral Grassi. They went thoroughly into the question of the demands to be made on Germany, demands which ultimately were accepted by the enemy, and the details in connexion with the disposal of the ships to be interned were also considered. After prolonged discussion the Council came to the conclusion that Scapa Flow was the best place to put the surrendered vessels, and it was also decided to allow maintenance parties of Germans to act as caretakers of the ships, and to permit the Germans to run their own food supply, because no one else would give them any. All the technical details connected with the surrender, in fact, were discussed and agreed to, by the high contracting parties, and the responsibility, it is submitted must, therefore, rest equally on all the Allies.

ARMED PATROLS.

The maintenance parties, after the internment of the Fleet at Scapa, were not allowed to land, and all day and all night four drifters were engaged in patrolling the anchorage. There was no break in the continuity of this inspection. Each drifter took a section of the ships and went round and round in daylight and darkness. The drifters had armed parties on board and each carried a 12-pounder gun. The crews had orders to open fire should any of the German ships attempt to communicate with each other by boat or should the German seamen attempt to land. If they observed any unusual occurrence on board the enemy ships the drifters would immediately report what they noticed.

The Germans were allowed to communicate with each other once a day by means of one of our drifters and about once a month, roughly, they communicated with Germany through one of their own cruisers or transports or some other vessel which brought provisions, mails, and so on to the interned ships. The mails of course were censored. Otherwise the Germans were responsible for the internal economy of their ships. The crews of caretakers on board the battleships and battle-cruisers numbered about 200 officers and men for each ship. The destroyers were lashed up in pairs and each pair had a company of from 12 to 20 men. The sailors were always "going sick", and there were many mutinies. Admiral von Reuter, it is stated, had to make continued appeals to the British admiral for assistance in preserving order in his squadrons. Shortly after his arrival von Reuter went back to Germany himself, saying that he, too, was sick, though he seemed to be chiefly sick of Scapa. Apparently he found conditions in his own country no more to his liking and he soon returned. Recently a proposal was put forward that the skeleton crews should be still further reduced as the men were weary of their confinement in the ships.

AN EASY OPERATION.

It has always been obvious to naval men that under the conditions of internment the German crews could scuttle the ships if they made up their minds to such a course. By the Armistice terms, however, we had no title to put armed guards on board with them. In any case it is contended that unless every part of each ship had been guarded the sinking of the fleet could not have been prevented. "To sink a ship," it is said, "is the easiest of operations, and requires no more effort or trouble than to pull the plug out of a bath. All that is required is the turning of a wheel of a valve, a process occupying a few seconds. These valves are numerous, and once the thing has been done it is impossible to locate where the water is coming in unless you have the most intimate knowledge of the ship. There would be no necessity for the Germans to make any additional inlet for the water to ensure that the ships sank quickly. The valves themselves are sufficient."

GERMAN SEAMEN LANDED.

Fourteen hundred German seamen from the German ships at Scapa have been landed by two British vessels at Nigg, on the Ross-shire coast. They were marched to the Scottish Command convalescent camp recently evacuated by our troops. The camp is a considerable distance from the pier and the Highland Railway station. It has hut accommodation for some thousands of men. A party of 200 Seaforth Highlanders from Fort George, near Inverness, has arrived at camp at Nigg, presumably to act as guard over the Germans.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE SHIPS.

Glasgow, June 23.—The time for the sinking of the German warships interned at Scapa Flow was well chosen. Many of the British ships had put out to sea for exercises, and there seems to be little doubt that the Germans calculated that the watch over them would be relaxed to some extent.

The Admiralty had the right to send inspecting parties aboard to see that the conditions of internment were observed, but no other visits were permitted. These inspections took place periodically by British naval officers, but it is understood that arrangements had been made for boarding the German fleet today should peace have been signed. On Saturday at noon the German fleet consisted of 74 vessels—six battle cruisers, 10 battleships, eight light cruisers, and 50 destroyers. To-day one German battleship remains afloat, the Baden, and three light cruisers are beached, two at Swanbister Bay and one off Cavako, while a few destroyers are also beached off Fara.

As soon as it was realized what was happening the British battleships and practically all the destroyers based on Scapa which were at sea were immediately recalled, and, with the assistance of tugs, trawlers, and drifters, every effort was made to save the vessels which remained afloat. The Germans took to the small boats which were moored astern. Several of the British vessels opened fire, whereupon the remainder of the Germans jumped into the water. A number of casualties occurred. Communication was established with the authorities on shore, and a strong body of armed Royal Marines was posted along the beach to intercept the German crews. All were taken prisoners, and sent to the British ships. A number were picked up in the water by our craft; one man who made for a buoy sat astride of it for several hours before being taken off by one of our boats.

Accounts given by eye-witnesses differ in some details, but people living in the neighbourhood of Houton Pier state that the German Admiral who reached the shore quite early, asked the men at the aviation station to go to the help of some of the Germans who were secured, and on Sunday they were conveyed to Nigg. Four battleships arrived at Cromarty Firth on Sunday and landed at Nigg Pier some 1,600 prisoners.

The rapidity with which the vessels sank has given rise to the suspicion that more was done to ensure their destruction than the mere opening of the sea cocks. The first vessels sank shortly after midday, and the last, a Dreadnought, was observed to turn turtle about half-past 4 in the afternoon. It is asserted that the Germans, in addition to opening the sea cocks, either bored holes through the ships' bottoms or opened submerged torpedo tubes in some of the ships. The work of saving the sinking ships was almost hopeless from the start. Many of the vessels had gone down before the bulk of the British Fleet had returned from sea. One of the cruisers was saved by simply casting her adrift and leaving the wind to drive her ashore. An attempt was made by a tug to run one of the light cruisers ashore, but the vessel went down in deep water before this could be accomplished. Three of the sunken battleships can be seen lying bottom upwards from the shore at Kirkwall, and the masts and funnel of the cruiser Hindenburg, which sank in shallow water while an attempt was being made to beach her, can also be seen. Above such of the enemy ships as are not completely under the water the British Ensign is now flying.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Both the monsoon currents have been fairly active and some heavy falls of rain occurred yesterday in the North and East Punjab. The rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Central India, East Malaber and local in Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in Assam, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Guzerat and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three half Miytkina two, Cheerapunji one and a half Miytkina two; Cheerapuji one and a half, Cox's Bazaar, Jand, Jessore two, Chittagong four; Calcutta one and a half; Burdwan three, Narayanganj, Sambalpur and Chaibassa one; Gaya, Gorakhpur a half, Benares a quarter, Jhansi three, Agra three quarters, Meerut a half, Bareilly four Mussooree one and a half, Dehra Dun and Ambala one, Delhi a half, Ludhina four, Lahore three-quarters, Sialkot and Rawalpindi two, Murree and Simla four, Dharampore three, Peshawar one-sixth, Ahmedabad a quarter, Nowgong and Sutna one and a half, Saugor and Chanda one, Pendra three, Seoni a quarter, Marmagoa and Cochin one and a half, Hyderabad Deccan and Ootacamund one and Masulipatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Bihar and the east of the United Provinces.

SIMLA, July 20.

The monsoon has continued active in the Punjab and extended feebly into east Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, east of the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Central India, and west coast of the Peninsula, Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma, Assam, east Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in west of United Provinces, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Lashio three quarters of an inch, Cherrapunji five, Cox's Bazar, Barisal four, Chittagong, Narayanganj five, Jessore two, Gorakhpur three quarters, Benares a half, Lucknow, Jhansi one, Meerut, Ambala three quarters, Ludhiana six, Hissar, Rawalpindi, Sonamarg a half, Lahore, Lyallupr a quarter, Delhi one-eighth, Harnai one and a half, Mount Abu three, Deesa a half, Ahmedabad one, Saugor, three, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Chanda two, Seoni one, Bombay one and a half, Karwar one, Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in east Punjab and an extension elsewhere in North-west India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st July 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 21st July. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	2 24	37 83	19 99	13 73
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1 22	33 93	24 11	12 64
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 64	38 0	22 67	13 61
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	1 96	42 26	23 66	.. ..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 20th July 1919.

Hours of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 628 Inches
Temperature of Air	78.9 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.920 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.0 "
Minimum do.	76.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind	165 Miles
Fall of Rain	2.25 Inches
Total fall during month	14.22 "
Do. do. year	37.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st.	0.26 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the forms and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	21	m	5	17	25	21	m	10	53	20
			5	6a	26			11	48a	17
Tues.	22	m	6	26	25	22				
		m	6	14a	25			0	25a	20
Wed.	23	m	8	8	26	23	m	1	1	16
			7	30a	25			2	2a	20
Thur	24	m	9	13	27	24	m	2	13	16
			8	48a	25			3	14a	20
Fri.	25	m	10	10	28	25	m	3	0	17
			9	48a	26			4	13a	19
Sat.	26	m	10	59	28	26	m	4	0	10
			10	45a	26			5	4a	18
Sun.	27	m	11	42	29	27	m	4	48	15
			11	36a	27			5	49a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 21 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 11m.	Sunset 7h. 16m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 13m.
" 25 (Friday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 12m.
" 26 (Saturday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 10m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter,	5d. 8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d. 11h.	32-3m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d. 4h.	31-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d. 10m.	51-4m a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.67in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at a few stations. Day temperature has risen rapidly, but is still slightly below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.20in. of rain and Jhansi 0.36in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.29in., Ajmer 0.38in. and Jodhpur 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect where rain has fallen, but is in excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in Central India West: Bhuj reports 0.20in., Dwarka 0.48, Veraval 0.57, Rajkot 2.51in., Surat 0.27in., Deesa 0.16in. and Neemuch 1.42in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in Central India West. Day temperature is below the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; the chief amounts are Jubbulpore 1.30in., Hoshangabad 0.30in., Akola 0.69in., Amraoti 0.66in., Nagpur 0.67in., Chanda 0.81in. and Raipur 0.29in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen in Berar and is below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and at Karwar it has been heavy; Bombay has had 2.24in., Ratnagiri 1.01in., Mormugao 1.06in. and Karwar 4.00in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Belgaum reports 0.13in., Malegaon 0.17in., Aurangabad 0.39in. and Nizamabad 0.28in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has decreased but is still above normal at several stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, south Rajputana, and the west of the United Provinces, and local in the Madras and the Bombay Deccan, Central India West and the Punjab. Some heavy falls are reported from the Konkan and Kathiawar.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in Rajputana and Sind and a decrease in the Konkan and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th July, 1919.

The monsoon has continued active in the Punjab and has extended feebly into Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India, the west coast of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, east Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, the southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Lashio three-quarters of an inch; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar, Barisal four; Chittagong, Narayanganj five; Jessore two; Gorakhpur three-quarters; Benares a half; Lucknow one; Meerut, three-quarters; Ludhiana six; Sonamarg a half; Lyallpur a quarter; Harnai one and a half; Pachmarhi two; Seoni one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY the 21st of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bhatinda						
Do. (	93.1	63.1	51			—0.08
Jask						
Do. (						
Mooltan						
Do. (20th)	99.4	66.2	53			—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.7	68.6	21	0	0	—1.71
Rawalpindi	95.0	70.1	70	..	6.54	+1.78
Lahore	92.0	68.4	68	0.44	1.54	—3.78
Simla	84.0	59.6	84	..	1.74	—2.54
Ambala	90.6	67.8	62	0.67	10.04	+1.68
Delhi	92.7	60.6	68	..	1.71	—7.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.2	60.8	53	0.20	6.76	—2.18
Mukapur	94.2	70.0	62	..	7.08	—0.95
Jhansi	86.0	66.1	86	0.36	15.20	+0.71
Cawnpore	90.4	68.5	62	..	7.74	—2.06
Allahabad	91.6	67.2	65	0.06	8.58	—3.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.1	86.2	61	..	0	—0.89
Karachi	85.8	62.6	61	..	0.10	—2.79
Ajmer	92.4	70.6	90	0.38	2.44	—3.45
Jaipur	93.0	69.2	77	..	7.01	—0.59
Kotah	95.8	77.6	93	0.29	9.34	—0.14
Mount Abu	74.2	67.4	90	0.03	10.44	—0.18
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	89.0	70.1	80	0.20	6.84	—5.83
Dwarka	85.1	74.7	86	0.48	1.86	—3.11
Veraval	84.1	75.8	91	0.57	2.8..	—5.22
Rajkot	86.0	70.0	82	2.51	7.76	—4.10
Bhavnagar Farm	90.0	70.4	72	0.02	2.51	—5.03
Surat	87.8	70.4	91	0.27	15.27	—4.08
Ahmedabad	90.1	70.7	87	0.06	5.89	—3.12
Deesa	85.8	70.8	91	0.16	9.82	—1.92
Neemuch	77.8	72.2	96	1.42	26.06	—3.47
Indore	76.7	71.6	93	0.09	20.74	+0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.0	72.8	96	1.30	21.66	+2.26
Damoh	84.2	71.6	89	0.09	15.62	—0.20
Hoshangabad	82.0	73.0	89	0.30	23.50	+7.31
Khandwa	86.4	74.7	89	0.19	10.44	—0.72
Akola	88.2	73.8	79	0.69	12.07	+0.40
Amraoti	91.8	72.4	69	0.66	10.54	—2.69
Nagpur	89.0	71.6	90	0.67	24.32	+5.56
Chanda	87.3	72.6	90	0.81	22.25	+2.76
Raipur	88.1	72.4	85	0.29	20.36	+17.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.9	76.2	89	2.24	27.23	—0.38
Ratnagiri	82.9	75.7	92	1.01	45.15	—5.77
Mormugao	83.9	..	96	..	42.17	—10.51
Karwar	84.3	76.2	93	4.00	46.91	+19.45
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	89.0	72.2	72	0.17	9.78	—1.24
Ahmednagar	87.0	69.9	85	0.06	7.59	—0.20
Poona	83.0	70.8	81	0.09	5.00	—4.47
Sholapur	88.0	72.9	69	..	11.12	+3.32
Bijapur	91.0	70.7	71	..	4.84	0
Belgaum	75.0	66.0	97	0.13	14.01	—5.22
Aurangabad	90.0	71.0	79	0.39	8.16	—4.66
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.2	72.9	79	0.28	10.11	—2.03
Hyderabad	91.2	74.2	75	0.04	13.19	+4.96
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.0	74.6	95	0.44	42.54	—21.64
Calicut	81.1	75.3	94	0.09	40.44	—14.93
Cochin	79.4	74.4	93	0.69	35.44	—9.27
Colombo	84.5	75.6	84	0.03	8.95	—6.87
MADRAS (EXCEPT MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	79.0	89	..	10 23	+1.11
Bellary	93.3	75.5	63	..	1.90	—1.18
Cuddapah	94.5	78.3	68	0.12	12.00	+0.65
Madras	90.4	76.6	71	..	6.32	—3.17
Bangalore	86.2	67.0	83	..	6.45	+0.72
Coimbatore	89.6	70.4	70	..	1.56	—1.19
Trichinopoly	97.4	77.2	66	..	4.93	+2.72
Negapatam	92.6	76.9	87	..	4.23	+2.40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st July, 1919, was 29.610 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read-

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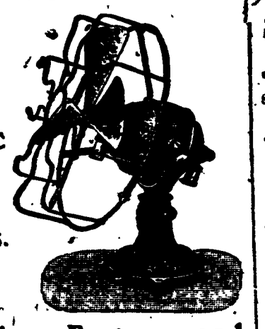

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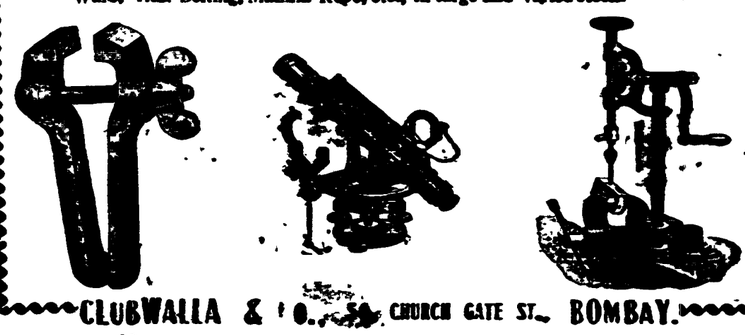

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